The WEEKLY Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

WHY THE OLD ROOSTER WOULD NOT DIE.

Listen, my boy, and you shall know,
A thing that happened long ago,
When I was a boy not as large as you,
And the youngest of all the children, too;
I laugh even now, as I think it o'er,
And the more I think, I laugh the more.
'Twas the chilly eve of an autumn day,
We were all in the kitchen, cheery and gay,
The fire burned bright on the old brick hearth,
And its cheerful light gave zest to our mirth;
My eldest sister, addressing me,
"To-morrow's Thanksgiving, you know," said she;
We must kill the chickens to-night, you see;
Now light the lantern and come with me—
I will wring their necks until they are dead,
And have them all dressed ere we go to bed."
So the huge old lantern, made of tin,
Punched full of holes and a candle within,
Puts in its appearance in a shorter time
Than it takes to make this jingling rhyme.
We started off, and the way I led,
For a raid on the chicken under the shed.
A pile of roots filled the open space,
Thus making a splendid roosting place;
And a motley tribe of domestic fowls
Sat perched there as grave and demure as owls.
My sister unused to sights of blood,
And, pale with excitement, trembling stood;
But, summoning courage, she laid her plans,
And seized the old rooster with both her hands,
And, with triumph written all over her face,
Her victim bore to the open space.
Then she wrung and wrought with might and main,
And wrung and twisted and wrung again,
Till sure the spark of life had fled,
She threw him on the ground for dead.
But the rooster would not consent to die
And be made up into chicken pie,
So he sprang away, with cackle and bound,
Almost as soon as he touched the ground,
And hiding away from the candle's light,
Escaped the slaughter of that dark night.
My sister, thus brought to a sudden stand,
And looking at what she held in her hand,
Soon saw why the rooster was not dead—
She had wrung off his tail instead of his head!

A ROMANCE OF THE STREET.

A group of ragged girls were playing on the sidewalk of Baxter street, half blocking the way with their boisterous antics. Dr. Henry Colton, a young physician attached to a charitable institution in the neighborhood, found it almost impossible to push his way through the crowd of hoydens. Uncouth faces and rough words greeted him, as with no very gentle hands he made for himself a passage through their midst. One of the girls, bolder even than her noisy companions, caught at his coat, and pulled him half round. He looked at the girl, whose temerity excited his surprise. She was about twelve or thirteen years old, and as ragged and dirty as any of the lot; yet her beauty shone through her dirt and rags. Her cheeks were round and dimpled, her lips full and red, her eyes and hair black as midnight, and her form apparently wonderfully perfect. Dr. Colton passed on a few steps, but the girl's beauty excited his interest, and he called her. At first she was disposed to run away, but finally she went up to him, taking care to keep just out of arm's reach.

"What is your name, my girl?" asked the young man.

"Rosa Carden," she replied.

"Where do you live?"

"With Mammy Ginger, down there in the rag cellar—she's my aunt, she is."

"Well, Rosa," said he as he started to go, "you are too pretty and bright-witted to live in this place and with these hard people. Wouldn't you like to go to school, and be a lady when you grow up?"

Rose's idea of the lady was associated with fine clothes, and so she replied affirmatively, without the slightest hesitation.

"Then I'll tell you what to do, Rosa," added Henry: "wash your face, comb your hair, and—do you know where the Girl's Refuge is?"

"Yes, I guess so."

"You go up there, ring the bell, and ask for Mrs. Brown. Tell her that you want to live there, and learn to be a lady;" and he went on about his business, leaving the girl with her noisy companions.

But Rosa had no relish for romping. What the young man had said to her, kept running in her head, and she soon went to her squalid home thinking it over and over.

Rosa received little but bad usage and short rations from "Mammy Ginger," who only kept the girl for the work she could squeeze out of her. Her present life was so miserable that no change could well have been made for the worse, and so she inclined to follow the stranger's advice. That night she dreamed of being a fine lady, dressed in silk, and with plenty to eat, and upon waking in the morning she no longer hesitated.

After exciting "Mammy Ginger's" wonder by washing her face and combing her hair with her fingers, Rosa slipped out and went to the Girls Refuge, an institution for the care and education of orphan and pauper girls. Ringing the bell, she inquired for Mrs. Brown, as the stranger had told her to do, and at last reached the presence of the matron of the institution.

"Well, little girl," said Mrs. Brown, "what do you want?"

"I want to learn to be a lady."

The odd reply, coupled with the girl's striking beauty won the attention of the matron, and Rosa soon found herself an inmate of the institution.

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Eight years rolled by, bringing Dr. Henry Colton to the age of thirty. Eight eventful years to the country and to him, for they comprised the bloody years of the great war. At the first breaking out of the great hostilities he entered the army as an assistant surgeon, and served throughout the entire struggle. At the close, like thousands upon thousands of others, he found himself completely unsettled in habits and disposition. With a few hundred dollars saved from his pay, he returned to New York, to find that his friends had scattered. Nobody knew him and he had not a relative in the world.

"But I have a profession," he said to himself, "perfected by years of practical army experience; I will establish myself, and prosperity will bring friends around me again."

Naturally buoyant and hopeful, he prepared to recommence life, with good spirits and bright anticipations for the future. He hired a respectable but modest office on a semi-fashionable up town street, furnished it plainly, and displayed a sign denoting his calling. Days passed, and no patronage. He saw his dollars going out with none coming in.

"I must economize," he concluded; "I will give up my boarding place to begin with."

After this the lounge in his office was his bed, and the cheap restaurant got his patronage. Still these measures only checked the drain upon his store. The few professional calls that he had were mainly from those too poor or too dishonest to pay, and his income did not one-half meet his closely curtailed expenses. He grew downhearted and discouraged. Month after month passed, and at last his money was all gone. What should he do? The idea of giving up his profession was distasteful, and he clung to a hope until actual want came in the shape of unappeased hunger. Then one by one he pawned his fine surgical instruments getting but a small fraction of their real value. Articles of clothing followed until he found himself utterly unprovided to meet the cold weather that was coming on.

Finally, convinced that he must abandon his profession, he studied the "want" columns of the newspapers, and spent two entire days in trying in vain to get employment. The last of these two days he ate nothing, and previous short allowance had enfeebled him. When night came he staggered wearily to his office to find that after repeated warnings, the landlord had taken possession and locked the door.

With his brain whirling and his limbs tottering with weakness, Dr. Colton wandered he scarcely knew where. Hunger and fatigue were doing their work. He walked several blocks when his eyes fell upon a carriage standing at the curb. A coachman in livery sat upon the box, and the door stood open. Just then a lady came out of an adjacent house, and walked toward the vehicle. The famished man saw that she carried a pocket-book in her hand. The demon of hunger suggested robbery as his eyes fastened upon the well filled treasure. He darted forward so quickly as to attract her attention, and for an instant she looked fixed in his face. A strange expression passed over her features, but it seemed scarcely that of fear. She hesitated a moment, and then laid the tips of her fingers upon his arm.

"I have been waiting for you," she said; "get into the carriage, please."

Wondering at the meaning of her words, and scarcely knowing or caring what he did, Dr. Colton did as he was requested.

"Drive home," said the lady to the driver, and away they were borne up a fashionable avenue.

"She has mistaken me for somebody else," he thought, "and I must undeceive her."

Then he said aloud; "You have doubtless made some mistake—at least I have forgotten you, if I ever had the honor of an acquaintance."

"No, sir," was the reply, "I have made no mistake; but the explanation is too long to be made here. Will you not wait till I reach my home?"

Dr. Colton assented, wondering if the whole adventure was a creation of his fevered brain.

They arrived, after a short drive, at a brown stone mansion of considerable size and beauty. The carriage stopped, and the lady led the way up the stairs into the hall. Here the weakened strength of the doctor gave way, and he sank into a chair half fainting.

"Why, what is the matter?" asked the lady, in great concern. "Are you ill?"

"Only starving," was the bitter confession. "I have eaten nothing for two days."

The lady hastily summoned the servants and had him assisted to an easy chair. Tempting viands and generous wine were placed before him, of which he partook with good effect, feeling stronger and better immediately after the meal.

The lady had absented herself during his repast, but now she returned, divested of her street dress, and wearing a rich robe. For the first time Dr. Colton studied her face, he thought, the most perfect in loveliness that he had ever seen.

"Are you prepared for an explanation of my rather strange conduct?" she said.

Dr. Colton bowed.

"Do you remember me?" she asked.

He looked at her face again, but could not recall it.

"Do you remember," she continued, "in Baxter street, years ago, of talking with a dirty ragged little girl—of telling her that she was too pretty to live there, and of sending her to the Girl's Refuge?"

After thinking a moment, he said he did remember that circumstance.

"I am the same girl," and she smiled merrily at Colton's look of amazement. "I went to the Refuge as you told me to do, and was kindly received. I proved an apt scholar, and at the age of seventeen was able to get a situation as teacher in one of the publich schools. I had thus been employed but a few months, when a wealthy retired merchant, named Arthur Ralston, formed my acquaintance, and asked me to marry him. I had no friends and his honorable conduct won my esteem. I married him, only to become within a year, a widow with a fortune. All this time I have never forgotten the author of my success, and have always longed to reward him in some way for the advice which proved so valuable. And I fear," she added kindly "that my assistance was badly needed."

"Indeed it was," and Colton related his career.

Dr. Colton slept soundly that night under the roof of Rosa Ralston. The next day he returned to his office—his protege, as she called herself, insisting upon furnishing him with money to pay his rent and redeem his pawned instruments and clothing. And her bounty was so skillfully bestowed that it did not seem like charity, "only interest on an old debt," as she expressed it.

They were married on Rosa's twentieth birth-day, and now Dr. Colton, happy in the possession of a lovely and loving wife, a fortune and a large practice, can complacently contemplate his days of starvation and despair.

SPRING WORSHIP.

As some fond mother loves to run,
And in her darling's cradle peep,
And feast upon him in his sleep,
And finds her doting never done.

To watch his blossomhood expand;
Detect from beauties every day;
Nor lets an hour slip away
Without some favor from her hand—

So I, when Candlemas is o'er,
And leaden days of gloomy cheer,
Delight to watch the budding year,
To see it flourish more and more.

I think it then a natural sin—
When shooting germs begin to prick,
And rubies gem the budding quick—
A kind of crime to stay within.

Then daily I frequent the lane
And where the crystal runlets rise;
And thank God for his balmy skies,
And feast upon the fair champaign;

Which lovingly the growth of green,
From lattice-work to copious shroud;
And every flight of feathery cloud;
And every aspect of the scene;

The fallows, mellowing richly dark;
The woodlands, purpling every hill;
The flying bows; the bickering rill;
The heavens inviting up the lark.

The woodland violet, white or blue;
The native topaz of the bank;
Assailed from heavens on either flank
By wild wood-music, fluting through;

The snow-drop with its airy bell;
The crocus with its golden cud;
The dainty cowslip starting up;
The daisy meek, in many a dell.

The spiritual lilies of the vale;
The spotted foxglove, quaint of hue;
The classic hyacinth steeped in dew;
The pansy, lady of the dale.

For thy sworn lover, Spring, am I;
I watch thee with assiduous love,
Crowned from eternal founts above,
My heart is something like thy sky.

And in thine eyes I get a gleam,
A gleam of everlasting youth;
Ah me, the imperishable truth,
The purity and deathless dream!

—Chambers' Journal.

A DISPLAY OF LACES.

The ladies will be interested in hearing that a long gallery in the exhibition for 1874 (just opened in London) is now devoted to one of the most carefully arranged collections of ancient lace which has ever been exhibited. Those cases and stands, says the London Times, where precious flounces and ruffles are displayed over widths of purple silk, represent the unremitting exertions of a very energetic feminine committee, with three Royal ladies at their head. Nor has all this trouble been taken and these costly specimens obtained in order only to proclaim to the world that a few fortunate people possess sundry rare and valuable pieces of ancient lace which may be a joy to look at, but whose like can never be beheld again. A little further on are other revolving screens and glass cases, filled with modern lace, from Brussels, from Irish schools, and from Devonshire villages, whose cunning stitches run those made centuries ago very close indeed. Still, there is much to learn from the old designers, and herein lies the value and benefit of all these specimens of industry and patience. Perhaps never before has there been such an opportunity afforded to the general public of contrasting the styles and stitches of bygone workers. The collection begins with a screen on whose revolving leaves are displayed not only specimens of historical lace, but photographs from old pictures, showing how the quaint ruffles and coppets were worn in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This interesting collection is close to a large case containing nothing but a superb bone-point coverlid, once the property of the Grande Monarque. It is really a specimen of very bold Spanish point, but it is considered by its exhibitors to have been worked with the large bone needles or bobbins in use about the same date. Perhaps the most perfect specimen of pillow lace is the complete suit of Valenciennes exhibited by the Countess of Chesterfield; and the deep flounce, on which men in armor, horses heavily plumed—nay, even miniature cannon—were worked two hundred years ago, would be worth an hour's careful study. Mr. Morrison's superb set of *point d'Alencon* divides the ancient from the modern portion of this section, and whatever may be the difference to the eye of the connoisseur, there is still much to linger over with admiration and delight in the fairy films beyond, made only a few months or weeks since. The Nottingham Chamber of Commerce sends examples of what looms and machinery can do, and every year brings some improvement in fineness and evenness of the groundwork in these swiftly-made laces, as well as in the lightness and durability of their edges.

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THE GRAND DUCHESS MARIA IN ENGLAND.

A rumor is spreading that some ill feeling has already arisen with reference to the precedency of the Czar's daughter at the English court. It is reported that both the Grand Duchess Maria and her father are not satisfied with the position assigned to her among the members of her husband's family. Trifling though the matter is, we are afraid it is but the first symptom of many more misunderstandings which are likely to prove the only practical result of the recent Anglo-Russian matrimonial alliance.

In the first place, Maria Alexandrovna does not answer the English idea of beauty, and, though she is incomparably handsomer and more lady-like than any of Queen Victoria's own daughters, the popular verdict in England is that she is "plain-looking;" and during her ceremonial entry into London some uncomplimentary remarks made in the crowd transpired in the press, and were reported at St. Petersburg. This did not please any one in Russia, least of all the father and mother of the only daughter to whom these remarks referred; and no one need be astonished if the fact be resented.

Then there is the question of religion. The Empress of Russia, though originally a German Protestant, had, at the time of her marriage with the Emperor Alexander, to renounce her creed and enter the orthodox Greek Church. To this church, as she advanced in age and weakened in health, she became zealously and even fanatically devoted. Within the last fifteen years, while atheism has been making amazing progress throughout Russia, the Empress has stood forth as the leading champion of the orthodox clergy and the monks, by whom she is constantly surrounded. This circumstance must naturally have influenced the training and education of her daughter; and the anxiety expressed by the over-zealous representatives of the Anglican communion that the Grand Duchess should embrace the creed of her husband's country, notwithstanding her marriage contract stipulates that she may preserve her original faith, is likely to come more than once to trouble the conjugal happiness of the young Princess, and to provoke unpleasant explanations between the Winter Palace and Windsor Castle.

To this must be added the intense mutual dislike existing between the bulk of the English and the bulk of the Russian people, and the inveterate animosity between the diplomatists of the two countries. If an average Englishman cannot dissociate the image of a Russian from that of a savage, with every one of the ninety millions of the Czar's subjects an Englishman is the synonyme of a building dressed in a water proof. Since the first blows inflicted by Lord Palmerston upon the Emperor Nicholas and Count Nesselrode, unremitting hostility toward England has been the standing rule of the Russian Cabinet; and as everybody knows, there was no sort of humiliation which Prince Godtchakoff was able to inflict upon Lord Granville that was spared to him; and it is equally certain that there is nothing like popular antipathies and diplomatic grudges to trouble the private life of such a young couple as that in question.

Truly speaking, one is puzzled to account for this marriage at all, except on the theory that there was no other suitable prince to be found in the whole of Europe, and that the Grand Duchess, being already twenty-one years of age, could not conveniently be kept unmarried any longer. All the reigning sovereigns are married except the King of Bavaria, who hates women, or at all events hates matrimony. Nearly all the hereditary Princes are also married, and those that are not, like the Austrian heir apparent, are much younger than the Grand Duchess Maria. An alliance with some non-reigning German prince would be still less popular with the mass of the Russians than the English alliance is; and besides, the Emperor Alexander would never have consented that his daughter should occupy a third-rate position at the court of his only rival. Such a position for her in Germany would be much more humiliating to him than in England. It is evident therefore that the Edinburgh marriage was about the only chance left for her; but in giving their consent to it, her imperial parents over-looked a good many drawbacks. They forgot that marriage with a foreigner, unless that foreigner comes to Russia and becomes a naturalized Russian, is regarded with great disfavor in Russia, even if contracted between persons of the middle classes. Of all the Russian princesses only Olga, now Queen of Wurtemberg, and sister of the Czar, has even left her native country upon her marriage. All the others have their husbands living with them in Russia and serving the Russian Government. The people of Russia must have naturally expected that this would be the case with reference to the only daughter of the Czar. The Empress, too, will of course be anxious to be with her daughter, yet her health will not permit her traveling by sea. The Duke of Edinburgh will probably be asked to reside longer in Russia than either the Queen of England or the English nation would like, and squabbles are sure to arise from this alone, even had there been no other aggravating circumstances. Besides, he has a bad reputation in England as a mean, coarse, selfish, ill-tempered fellow; and thus from whatever point of view we look at the prospects of the young Russian Princess, peace and happiness are not the things we discern in them, however hearty may be our wish that she should enjoy both—[N. Y. Sun.

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GRANT AND LEE.

The London Times, reviewing Colonel Chesney's essays, says:

Colonel Chesney's estimate of Grant as a chief coincides for the most part with our own. The American commander is certainly not a strategist of the first order, and in the great combinations of war he but slowly arrives at sound conclusions. But his tenacity deserves the highest praise; on the field he has often shown true insight; and he has this quality of greatness, that he can perceive his mistakes and correct them with perseverance and energy. He seems, also, to have generally apprehended the true means of overcoming the South somewhat sooner than most of his Northern colleagues; and if he unduly lavished the blood of his men, he always commanded their respect and esteem. These characteristics may be plainly seen throughout the course of his arduous campaign. Like Colonel Chesney, we cannot excuse him for his operations in the summer of 1864; even if we believed he yielded to Lincoln, he should not have waved as he did at first on Richmond, and his murderous and useless waste of his troops would have been fatal to him two years before. In fact, his strategy on this occasion was inferior to that of the decried McClellan; and Grant also was all but foiled by the skilled Beauregard at Pittsburgh Landing, and was months discovering the weak points of Vicksburg. On the other hand, his attacks on Forts Henry and Donelson show real decision and force of character, his movements against Vicksburg and Richmond were ultimately what they ought to have been, his conduct at Chattanooga was able, and he is perhaps entitled to the chief credit of the conception of Sherman's march through Georgia. We have ourselves, like Colonel Chesney, compared the American commander to Massene; but if he has not surpassed the French Marshal in war, he is infinitely above him in all moral qualities.

This determined soldier is not, however—and Colonel Chesney agrees with our judgment—to be compared with his greatest opponent, in the highest attainments of the military art; and as Hannibal, notwithstanding Zama, towers over the very inferior Scipio, the figure of Lee eclipses Grant, though Lee succumbed to the Northern chief. Colonel Chesney's essay on the brilliant career of the renowned leader of the Virginian army is too short to do the theme justice, but it is very attractive and full of interest. We have no space to notice the pleasing description he has given us of the private life of Lee, nor yet to comment on the public virtues of the high-minded citizen who drew his sword reluctantly in what he thought the rightful cause, and bore himself like a true patriot when reproach and disaster gathered around him. A few words are all that we can devote to the military powers of this great Captain; and they are, indeed, superfluous, for their best monument is the battle-fields of the American war. It may be said, however, that Lee has a place in the foremost rank of modern strategists; he possessed in the very highest degree ability for the great operations of war; few Generals have ever, in Colonel Hamley's phrase, "interpreted the theater" with equal insight and known as well how to turn it to account; and no one certainly since the time of Napoleon has conquered against such immense odds and has so long and fiercely disputed the prize of victory with failing resources. His combinations, indeed, bear a striking resemblance in many particulars to those of the Emperor; like him he gained astonishing success by the well-planned use of interior lines and bold movement against divided foes; like him he avoided the timid system of passive defense as a general rule, and seemed the assailant though on the defensive; like him he possessed a fund of resources in his own genius which effected wonders; like him, too, he was swift and terrible in availing himself of the mistakes of an enemy. Thus it has happened that his campaigns have much in common with those of Napoleon, and fascinate the render for the same reasons. They exhibit the triumph of profound intelligence, of calculation, and of well employed force over numbers, slowness, and disunited counsels, like those of 1796 and 1814, and his victory on the Chickahominy in 1862 and out maneuvering of Grant in 1864 may fitly compare with Arcola or Rivoli and with the immortal struggle on the Marne and Seine. Lee, too, has never been surpassed in the art of winning the passionate love of his troops, and, with all Generals of a high order; his lieutenants looked up to him with perfect confidence, and saw in his commands a presage of victory. As an administrator, however, this great commander Colonel Chesney tells us, was not successful; he too easily overlooked faults and was somewhat careless of such important matters as the commissariat and similar departments; and, resembling Napleon in this also, he trusted too much to the effects of strategy, and was not sufficiently alive to the value of discipline and a good military system. He appears, also, never to have bowed Mr. Davis and his counselors to his will, and though he was certainly aware that the rulers of the South made capital mistakes in invading the North, in maintaining a useless force in the West, and in continuing the hopeless defense of Richmond, he never contrived to change their purpose. Yet the grave of Robert Lee hides the dust of one of the great men of our age, and the time has even now come when the victorious North can think of him as one of her foremost citizens.

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ANECDOTE OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Hamilton was once applied to for professional assistance by a man of New York city, who held the guardianship of several orphan children. These children, then very young, would, on coming of age, if they had their rights, succeed to the possession of a large and valuable estate. In the title deeds of this estate, the guardian had discovered material defects, and he thought he saw a way, with the assistance of an able lawyer, by which he could secure the title of the whole property to himself. He opened to Hamilton the whole business, exhibiting copies of the title deeds, and explaining how he would like to proceed. And he promised to the great jurist a large reward if he would undertake the business. Hamilton said he must give to a matter so important, due thought before he decided, and set a time for his client to call again.

The guardian called according to appointment. Hamilton had put in writing faithful minutes of their former conversation, which, upon this second visit, he read aloud.

"I think," said Hamilton, when he had finished reading, "that that is a true statement of your plans?"

"Yes, sir," answered the client. "That is correct. And now, if I may ask, what have you decided?"

"I will tell you, sir," replied Hamilton, sternly, "you are now completely in my power, and I consider myself as the future guardian of these unfortunate orphans. I have decided that you will settle with them honorably, to the very last penny, or I will hunt you from the surface of the earth!"

It may be unnecessary to add that the false-hearted guardian did not pursue his nefarious scheme any further.

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THE Duchess of Edinburgh, it appears, offended English taste in her wedding *trousseau*, which included garments of too glaring colors to suit English ideas of dress. "It is no secret," says a London newspaper writer, "that some of the leaders of the fashionable world pronounced the dresses of the Russian Princess 'vulgar,' and she is now appearing in the more sober and chaste colors."

"THAT NEW WORLD WHICH IS THE OLD."

Death the inscrutable, silent and pale,
Stood one day at a chancel rail,
Where knelt a girl hushed in prayer,
Whose eyes shone in agony, terror, despair.

Death with wistful, gloomy look,
Held out her arms and in them took
The maiden fair, whose sunlight of hair
Mingled with Death's as he held her there.

On her sweet lips, his he gently laid,
And clasping her closer, he quietly said,
"Maiden mine, lovely and pure,
Thou hast no lover fonder and truer

"Than he who folds thee to his heart,
And in his love there is no smart,
For thee, so pure, so lovely, so fair;"
And he softly kissed her radiant hair.

"Look, my love," and his hand he raised
To the chancel window, whereon there blazed,
Not the window's own dyes of ruby and gold,
But a pictured city of glory untold.

The vision of a city whose battlements high
Were bathed in the wondrous light of a clear, calm sky,
Sounds of triumphant music in gusts swept down,
And in the maiden's hair was shadowed a crown;

An odor of flowers to earth unknown
Filled the streets of the city, floating down from God's throne,
And the murmur of happiest voices from the vision arose,
In the wonder of the moment the maid forgot her woes.

And turning to Death, her lover,
Whose tender eyes beamed above,
She, sighing with bliss, laid her head on his breast,
And together they entered the land of the blest.

FARM NOTES.

FOOD FOR YOUNG CHICKENS.

Chickens want no food for many hours after they are hatched, as they are then digesting the yelk of the egg, which constitutes their first food, and acquiring strength to run about. When they begin to peck they should be fed with soft food and very small grain. Unquestionably, the best soft food is an egg beaten up with a tablespoonful of milk and heated in the oven or by the side of the fire until it sets into a soft custard. Chickens fed or partially fed on this, make wonderful progress. If they are to make large fowls, they must be fed soon after daylight; if, as is too often the case, they are left hungry for three hours in the morning, they are always stunted in their growth. They must be fed the first thing, and, while they are young, every two or three hours during the day.—[Tegetmeier.

BEE PASTURAGE.

N. Benedick, in the National Bee Journal, says:—Undoubtedly the Linden or basswood produces the most honey of all other trees we have in this country. This tree should be largely propagated. The next best is the whitewood or poplar. This tree is not so easily propagated, and would not pay to cultivate for honey alone. But wherever it grows naturally bees gather large quantities of honey. The soft maple is another very desirable tree to propagate, for ornament or shade, and it produces both pollen and honey early in the season. On this account, it should be reckoned one of our best trees to cultivate for bees. Willows of all kinds produce both pollen and honey early in the spring. The common yellow willow, in particular, should be cultivated for the honey and pollen it produces. The willows are grown from slips.

Currant bloom of all kinds produces honey if the atmosphere be favorable when in bloom. The English or black currant is far the best variety for producing honey. I have frequently seen bees light on a single cup of this flower and fill their honey sacks before leaving it, and yet there would be enough left, apparently to load another bee. I would recommend bee-keepers to cultivate largely of this variety, as it produces honey early, and of the very best quality. It is readily propagated from slips.

Alsike, or Swedish white clover makes the very best bee pasturage, equally as good as common white clover, and should be cultivated largely. It makes excellent honey and the very best pasturage for all kinds of stock. Stock of all kinds will leave any other herbage to graze on Alsike.

Buckwheat, in districts where it produces honey, is a very desirable crop for later pasturage. In my locality it yields no honey.

"WHAT AILS THE CHICKENS."

In the Rural New Yorker of March 21, Ann Hopkins asks "what ails the chickens?" and describes their symptoms and mourns over the loss of her 200 chickens, as well she may. I have lost chickens too, with the same complaint I think, except the neck of mine became very prominent in front. I lost several without trying to save them. I had a large Spanish cock, which I prized highly. He was past eating before I knew he was sick. I first gave him butter oil, but thinking that would be too slow, I opened his bill and poured down a tablespoonful of castor oil, and set him on the roost. He passed a dark green, slimy substance. I then gave him boneset tea, very strong. He very soon began to eat a little. I then mixed his food with boneset tea. I have had several sick since and treated them as above with success in every case.

M. A. RICH.

LOOK OUT FOR THE FRUIT BUDS.

Often, late in the season, a frosty night and morning destroys the germ of all coming fruit, with peach, apricot, plum and cherry. The fruit grower, therefore, should remember that old adage of "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and so remembering attend to the coming crop of fruit with this ounce of prevention. And how? do you ask? Why, simply by forming an artificial cloud of atmosphere of smoke, by building fires in various parts of the orchard or grounds, the combustible matter being mainly composed of old rubbish, wet straw, weeds or half rotten barn yard manure, in which corn stalks form a part; upon this pile, any thick poor oil spread will add to the volume of smoke, and, to keep it up a long time, cover the whole with slices of thin turf. Strict and careful watch should be kept every evening and night. If the sky is clear, and the thermometer shows as low as 40°, then the fires should be lighted; but if cloudy weather, with some wind, often no loss or injury will occur.—[Cleveland Herald.

VARIETIES.

LONDON is beginning to feel uncomfortable about the insufficiency of her waters for extinguishing great fires.

A BIBLICAL student has discovered that Moses was the only man who broke all the ten commandments at once.

THE practice of medicine by ladies, in Chicago, has recently been supplemented by a female sexton and undertaker.

VALEDICTORY of his Honor the Mayor of Denver: "Thank God, it's over with! I wouldn't take it again for a kingdom, not if I knows it."

WHEN a colored boy shoots his father in Georgia, as was the case near Marietta a few days ago, the local paper calls it "disfranchisement."

A THOUSAND children have been taken to the gas works in Hartford, Connecticut, this spring, to be cured of whooping cough by inhaling crude gas from the retort.

IT is said that the fumes of sugar snuffed up the nose will cure ordinary cases of neuralgia. Put a small quantity of sugar on a hot shovel and try it as directed.

A MORMON bridegroom was simultaneously married to three blushing brides in Salt Lake City recently. Some confusion was created after the ceremony, by each bride persisting on her individual right to the first kiss.

AT a juvenile party, one little fellow rejoicing in the splendor of his new clothes, went up to another with the triumphant remark: "You ain't dressed as well as I am." "Well," retorted the other, "I can lick you anyhow."

THE Emperor Francis Joseph has extensive stables in which four hundred horses are housed "like princes." He also possesses more than one hundred vehicles for the use of himself and family in addition to the gorgeous State equipages.

THE London correspondent of the Dundee Advertiser writes: "Town is laughing very heartily over Dean Stanley's text when he preached on Friday to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. It was: 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

A BOSTON target company, made up of twelve young ladies, went to Dorchester Heights on an excursion the other day, carrying a target in the usual way. Their shooting was good, and a gold medal rewarded Miss Lizzie Flynn, who hit the bull's eye three times in succession.

THE new style of oath is out. Mrs. Marrowfat ordered her husband to peel the onions for dinner before he left the house yesterday, and Mr. Marrowfat, bringing down his fist upon the table with much emphasis, observed: "May I be cremated, Madam, if I do!"—[Brooklyn Argus.

A KEOKUK paper tells a story of how a clergyman at keokuk married two young people in Bonaparte on last Thursday by telegraph. The parties assembled in the telegraph offices, the question sand responses, service and benediction were ticked rapidly off, and the happy pair left the office, one flesh, welded by lightning

A CHICAGO editor who is in favor of Mr. Bigelow's plan of celebrating the Centennial, thought he had wound up his article, "Give us fire-crackers, or give us death," but he discovered his mistake in the morning when he read, "Give us four crackers, or grieve our death." The compositor thought the poor man was hungry.

TOLEDO, Ohio, has a very sharp and shrewd business man who buys car tickets for four dollars per hundred, and sits in the corner nearest the box where the fare is put, and obligingly places the five cent nickles of the passengers in his pocket and one of his tickets in the box. Thereby making a clear profit of one cent each.

MRS. HICKS, who is reported to be about to marry General Schenck, created much admiration at the last charity ball in New York, by a toilet as striking as it was beautiful. It was of black velvet brocade embossed in white, and was worn with a necklace of pearls and with diamond solitaire ear-rings. Mrs. Hicks is understood to be an accomplished equestrienne.

IT is said that the simplest method of sharpening a razor is to put it for half an hour in water to which one-twentieth of its weight of muriatic acid has been added, then lightly wipe it off, and, after a few hours, set it on a hone. The acid here supplies the place of a whetstone by corroding the whole surface uniformly so that nothing further than a smooth polish is necessary. The process never injures good blades while badly hardened ones are frequently improved by it, although the cause of this improvement remains unexplained.

BOSTON has at least one very polite car conductor, The Traveler of that city says: "On a Highland car, early last evening, just as the conductor was about collecting his fares, a lady started up and rang the bell. The conductor, naturally stepped forward to receive her ticket as she was about to get out. "Oh! sir," she said. "I've forgotten my pocket-book, and I was going to get out and walk." There is no necessity for that, madam," politely said the conductor; "be seated." Several gentlemen offered the lady a ticket. She accepted one and proffered it to the conductor. "Keep it, madam," he said; "you will need it to ride home with."

As an instance of the effect of heat and cold in expanding and contracting the iron of the dome of the national Capitol, it is stated that the colossal statue surmounting it inclines four and a half inches to the west in the forenoon, and the same distance to the east in the afternoon. This fact has been ascertained by fixing a plump line to the statue and dropping it to the rotunda below. As the morning sun upon the east side of the dome heated the iron and caused an expansion on the side of the statue it was thrown westward four and a half inches. In the afternoon, when the sun upon the west side heated and expanded that part of the dome, the statue inclined to the east a similar distance.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, May 2, 1874.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer says the President's veto of the currency bill completes the disruption of the Republican party and still it is not happy.

CAMERON and Morton talk of joining the Grangers as the only way out of the wilderness, now that Grant refuses to inflate, but the outlook is not cheerful.

THE Commercial employs an editor to pay special attention to THE POST and Judge Black. So far as dullness of perception is concern he may be termed a magnificent success.

BITUMINOUS coal companies will have to pay three cents per ton tax hereafter if the bill now pending in the Senate passes, either this or a tax on real estate, says the State Treasurer.

THE House of Representatives at Harrisburg refused to suspend the rules, to pass a resolution of thanks to President Grant for vetoing the currency bill. The Republicans are not so jolly as they have been.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER, Dana, of the Sun, and several others in New York are trying to compass the death of Weston the walkist, and have prevailed on him to walk 500 miles in six days. He will begin the sacrifice on the 11th of May.

THE organs in this county generally favor a late convention. Time is wanted to satisfy the liquor element that their interest lays in the re-election of Senator Anderson and others who will promise to act in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the voters

THE Democratic majority in Connecticut over all for Governor is 1,809. Governor Ingersoll's plurality over Harrison 6,994, and his majority over Harrison and Smith 2,034. The increase in the Democratic vote this year is 1,696; in the Republican vote 516, and in the Temperance vote 2,419.

THE inflation organ here, after howling in favor of it, as soon as it saw the President's message, stuck its tail between its legs, and expresses itself perfectly satisfied with the demolition of all its straw arguments. It acknowledges that what it has said heretofore was all humbug.

THEY alter measurements in Washington City on grading and paving, with the same facility the Ring does election returns in Philadelphia—43,000 cubic yards of grading, on New Hampshire avenue was returned at 148,000 yards. Judge Jewett of the Committee says there are many such cases.

THE Dispatch is not pleased with the intimation that Grant's veto of the inflation bill was prompted by personal or selfish motives. It should not blame THE POST as our authority was based upon the bitter denounciations of Grant by Senators Logan, Morton and other leading Radical inflationists, on the day the veto message was sent in.

THERE seems to be no doubt that Grant intended to sign the inflation measure and had prepared an explanatory message in justification of his course. That this was his intention we are assured on the authority of parties who were in his confidence up to Monday noon, but the last man got him. Will the third term be taken down, or burnished up is the question.

THE Evening Leader quotes a paragraph from a correspondent's article in these columns of Wednesday, credits it to THE POST and then proceeds to comment thereon. Was it an oversight, or is it another instance of that pure cussedness in that sheet, which seldom stops at anything, no matter how low or how mean, when it has a point pecuniarily or otherwise to gain?

THE fact, that the ring organ the Commercial, is opposed to the appointment of a commission to select text-books for the public schools induces us to believe that the proposed measure is a wise one. Certainly, if a book which now costs one dollar can be had under the proposed act for one-half the price, as some of its advocates claim, it is not fair to tax the people hundreds of thousands of dollars for the benefit of ring publishers.

GOV. HARTRANFT assured the female crusaders who visited Harrisburg that he was in favor of the cause, that the Republican party was the temperance party, and that any effort on the part of the prohibitionists to keep up a distinct organization would result in putting the Democracy in power. This would be dreadful and we presume His Excellency would be willing to make any variety of pledges rather than this should result. When canvassing for his election in this region he drank tea with the temperance people, lager with the Germans and whisky with the Irish; he was willing to do anything to get votes. The liquor interest voted for him and for the Republican members of the Legislature. Yet local option was passed and Hartranft signed it. Having secured their salaries they would like to repeal it so as to be accommodating to all sides.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

It may be said to President Grant's credit that he has for once spoken plainly in opposition to the reputed and recognized leaders of his party, and "unloaded" one of their worst schemes to stimulate shoddy speculation. This is about the first time that the President has recognized the fact that the war is among the things of the past, and that it is time to return to a normal state of affairs, especially so far as the national finances are concerned.

While his veto message is not as clear and explicit as it might have been, it is so much clearer and so much more comprehensive than we had a right to expect, that it will command the admiration of the masses, in the same proportion that it will confuse and enrage Morton, Logan and the leaders of the Radical party. This act of the President will only tend to widen the breach between the two wings of the Radical party. The only matter of surprise is that Grant is on one side of the chasm and Logan, Morton, Butler and Co., on the other side. But this fact will only tend to make the internal strife of the warring factions more intense and bitter.

We expect that some sort of a truce will be patched up, with a view of healing the breach and preserving the unity of the Radical party, but the attempt will prove futile in the end. There is so much fundamental corruption, and political error out of which this corruption naturally grows, at the bottom of the Administration party, that the people have gone to war with it, and inaugurated a contest, which, while it may not be speedily determined in the people's favor is certain death to the Radical party in the end.

As though a bad and irredeemable currency was not a sufficient curse to the masses, the Administration party has systematically misapplied the enormous revenues drawn annually from the people, not only in the administration of national affairs, but in States and municipalities as well, and the proposition in the Senate bill to inflate an irredeemable currency was only to stimulate speculation and by a fictitious showing of prosperity put the Radical leaders in a position to continue in their selfish pursuits without detection or hindrance.

We are sorry that the conviction is forced upon us that the President's action in vetoing the Senate bill was not spontaneous, or the result of his own convictions, for his conduct all along has been such as to inspire the belief that he would approve the bill. His conduct toward the friends of a sound currency has been discourteous, not to call it by a harsher and more expressive name, while he received the apostles of inflation with the greatest courtesy and familiarity, and even permitted them to openly insult delegations of respectable men. To the political bullies who have been surrounding him for a fortnight, his decision came like a thunder bolt from a clear sky. What potent power prevailed with him at the last moment, and induced him to veto the bill can only be conjectured; as there are rumors that he had prepared a message which was not a veto, but a weak protest to accompany an approval, attempting to define his financial policy.

But the message, as it finally went to the Senate, is a complete and open declaration of war with the hitherto avowed policy of the Radical leaders. In framing it, he discarded Morton's and accepted Thurman's advice and political theories, so that the triumph of the Democracy at the White House is no less unexpected and overwhelming than it was in Connecticut. The President clearly has some advisers, whose counsels he listened to in framing his veto message, who foresee that future success alone depends upon occupying Democratic ground, and they no doubt imagine that they can crowd the Democracy off and drag the Radical party with them into a new position. But in this they are mistaken. The Radical leaders hate the principles of Democracy, because the triumph of these principles will make it impossible for them to carry on their hitherto interrupted schemes of plunder.

These political free lances see no hope in the triumph of Democratic principles, it matters not who advocates them and President Grant's enunciation of them in his veto message will not make them palatable to such howling political dervishes as Morton, Logan and Butler, who clearly lead the majority of his party. What the future action of Congress may be, it is not easy to foresee, but it is hardly possible that the inflation scheme will be passed over the President's veto.

REPUBLICANS are brought to face the fact, that Grant from whatever motive or pressure has only carried out the enunciations of Morton on the stump and the more formal declarations of the Republican platform. Doubtless Mr. Morton and the politicians who framed the platform thought an escape from pledges, was an easy operation, after an election, as they only intended to hoodwink and deceive the people. Senator Mortons declarations during the Presidential campaign were precisely those now made by the President, but demagogue as he is, he never meant for one moment to adhere to principle where policy, self-interest or party domination intervened. That Grant should insist upon consistency, is an unexpected blow, and not in keeping with the practices of political traders who have held the word of promise to the ear to break it to the hope.

THE ROOT, TREE, AND FRUIT.

Money, is said to be the root of evil; it is also, however, as the representative of real values, the power of most of the good that we have in the world. Money, itself, therefore is not evil, nor the root of evil, although the desire to obtain it, for the purchasing power it has, often leads to the bad, of which we have many proofs almost daily all over the country.

It is not the root of evil, or of good, in the abstract, that we are seeking to unveil first now; but the root of the general distress which now inflicts the people throughout this country. It is not merely the root, but the tree which has sprung from it that demands at this time the earnest consideration of all intelligent men. Neither the root or the tree to which we refer is an abstraction, but a solid and sad reality.

It may be true that money brokers and speculators by the peculiar facilities they have enjoyed,—during and since the war, for dealing with large amounts of money, have had much to do with the fictitious values which have been placed upon nearly every thing, excepting actual labor; but we must look behind this, both for the origin and for the means of sustaining during a period of eight years, since the war ended, our exorbitant and unnatural prices. We would be no better than the ostrich to hide our heads and shut our eyes now to the fact that we are, only at this late day, beginning the equalization of values: all of which, to be in a normal condition, must correspond with the only basis of all values, labor.

We recollect that about a year or so after the war, a distinguished gentleman of Pennsylvania, who had been for years engaged in extensive transactions, was called upon for his opinion at that time in regard to this very subject. The amount of his published letter was, that according to his judgment and former experience, prices should by that time, have come down; but that they had not, and he could not tell the reason why.

They did not come down; they continued to go up; until real estate in most of our large commercial centres was trebled, and even quadrupled, and rents corresponded; while labor scarcely doubled.

There being no specie currency, nothing but paper afloat, and that in great abundance, everybody felt rich. Millionaires, which, before the war were scarce articles, became a drug in the market. If a man was esteemed worth only a million, he belonged to the financial small fry. Money is something like snow; if it is made into a ball, and set rolling over money, it accumulates and becomes a great, bulky thing; but when the hot sun of equalization shines, it melts away and is only water.

The vast sums of money that were poured out among contractors, &c., drained from the honest labor of our suffering people during our terrible civil war made rich men out of many, who were poor before. As to the honesty of many, we need say nothing. The fact exists, that in the United States, North and South, about five thousand millions of dollars in various forms, were paid out from the labor of over seven or eight millions of men to pass over to the hands of some few thousands of money-making individuals. For over four years, a million and a half of the bone and sinew of the country became merely consumers and destroyers, while the residue of the adult population had to toil for them and for the other enormous costs of the war.

That money, that bloody money, wrung from the sweat of American laborers, was the root which supported the tree, upon which the bitter fruits we are now realizing have grown. That money, in the shape of millions of paper promises to pay, made many fabulously rich, through methods which will hardly bear the light of day, and induced a general extravagance of living and acting, at home and abroad.

That time, which our Pennsylvania friend thought should have been upon us in 1867, is here now. The time when the bubble is pricked and real values are taking the place of inflated values. Wall Street feels it first? Why? Because its business for years has been a fiction, a purely gambling operation. The representatives that gamblers play with, have no value outside of the gambling shop where they are used; but if Wall street were wiped out of existence to-day, or if to-morrow its gamblers could be in full play again it would make little difference in the Radical movement that is now going on among all classes of our people. Settling up day has come, and we must meet it like men. Our people need not look to the Banks, or to the Government for relief; but to themselves. The Banks and the Government by judicious action can aid the general confidence and thus help the people in their efforts; but either singly or combined, they are not Hercules; and if they were, we must first put our own shoulders to the wheel.

The struggle with many now is, a vain endeavor to hold up the fictitious values of the past; and one very natural movement in this direction is the reduction of the wages of labor, and of the numbers of laborers. Thus it is, always, that those who in fairness should be the last are the first to really suffer. It cannot now be helped; but this is the day for our people, of every class, for everybody, to consider where we are. This is the day when those who are still well provided with the means of living, to be liberal towards those who are not thus blessed. This is the day for the poor and for all of us to economize in every possible way. This is the day for our prominent and intelligent leaders of society, the controllers of the industrial movements, to look around them, lend their countenances to all measures calculated to ameliorate human suffering arising from want of adequate wages; or adequate employment and endeavor to rescue our country from the terrible demoralization resulting from the wretched management of Radicalism.

THE MAN WHO STRUCK PATERSON.

Elisha Davis, Senator from Philadelphia, well known in the oil regeon of Venango, and of the Joseph school of Philadelphia politics—offered in behalf of morality and in the name of pure legislation the following whereas and resolve:

> Whereas, The General Assembly of Pennsyvania has just appropriated sixteen hundred dollars for the purpose of paying the expenses of the House Committee for investigating the attempted bribery of the Legislature on the part of certain banks and bankers of this Commonwealth; and
>
> Whereas, That investigation clearly demonstrated that certain large and influential banks and banking institutions of the city of Philapelphia and other parts of this Commonwealth did send checks with the avowed and expressed purpose of bribing the Legislature; therefore,
>
> Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the Attorney General be and he is hereby directed to proceed immediately against all said brokers and banking institutions thus implicated.

To which the Clerk of the Senate, Harrisburg correspondent and Editor of the Pittsburg Commercial adds the following:

> One of the parties proposed to be reached under this resolution is Mr. Joseph Patterson, President of the Western bank of Philadelphia, whom President Grant proposes to appoint Secretary of the Treasury. He is alleged to have contributed his quota, in cash, as requested, to a fund whose only object could be to corrupt the Legislature and through bribery to pass a bill repealing the Usury laws; and Mr. Davis proposes to subject the guilty parties, whoever they may be, to indictment and trial therefor. It is a singular spectacle, to say the least, to see the President selecting for his cabinet officer a man against whom such a legislative enactment is pending. Patterson's backer for the Secretaryship, Mr. A. J. Drexel, is also understood to be included in the object of the resolution.

This is a slap at President Grant, who if he has not tendered the office, at least contemplated calling Mr. Joseph Patterson, President of the Western Bank of Philadelphia to the charge of the Treasury seals. He is acknowledged to be one of the best informed men in the financial circles of that city, and altogether entirely competent for the place, but Elisha Davis and Russell Errett shudder at the idea that any man should be named about whose skirts there lingered the slightest smirch of corruption.

SCHOOL BOOKS—THE PROPOSED REFORM.

Among the important questions now pending before our Legislature is that of the proposed reform in school-books, the bill for which provides for the appointment of a commission by the Governor to examine and select books, and at the same time ascertain what the copyrights of the various publications can be obtained for the State of Pennsylvania; also at what price responsible publishing houses would undertake to supply the demand of the various schools of the State, without the purchase of copyright, for a period of five years, and report the same to the Governor, together with a concise account of the transactions of the commission for his approval.

Such a proposition, as was to have been expected, is meeting with strong opposition from publishers and others interested in supplying the various schools of the Commonwealth; and although they may not have combined as one, it is nevertheless true that these are formed into separate or small rings—enough to make one huge ring, and by which the participators are enabled to pocket a great deal of money; compelling the parents of scholars to pay double what the books are worth and what they should be furnished for.

For some time notices in opposition to the proposed reform have appeared in various journals throughout the State, giving the opinions and sayings of So-and-So. That the real value of these documents may not be overestimated, we desire to inform the reader that we have good reasons for stating that they were instigated by those interested in furnishing school books and who also paid the papers for inserting the extracts in their columns.

In addition to the publishers interested, we find school directors and school boards and school teachers, holding meetings and otherwise protesting against any change. Now this may be all for the love or good of the parents and pupils, but it does not strike thinking people in that way, but rather that some of these directors and teachers also have a finger in the pie and pocket a commission to advocate certain books, which if ostracized, will not be continued. This accounts for such a powerful influence in opposition to the reform sought.

We cannot say that the present bill before the legislature is the best that could be framed or that in some particulars it might not be improved, but we do say that it is the best that has yet been suggested and decidedly better than the present arrangement.

In this connection the Harrisburg Patriot makes a suggestion which we deem eminently proper and would like to see adopted. It is that "the commission appointed to select text-books and ascertain the cost to the State of purchasing copy-rights ought not to have any larger discretion. Having made their selection they should report to the next legislature. Competition should be open to all publishers and authors, in the first instance, in selecting proper books; and afterward, the lowest bidders should furnish them. These details may be safely left with the next legislature. If the commission were to commence their work now they would have none too much time."

The only objection that can be urged against this proposition is that the contemplated reform may be delayed a few months, but if it gives us better books and a more thorough correction of the abuses, the schools will gain thereby. Those interested must take part in the contest and urge reform if they desire to frustrate the interested publishers, directors and teachers and secure the best books at reasonable prices.

RUIN!

The Gazette groans as follows over the veto of its dearly beloved President.

> Business disordered and depressed, industries suspended or suspending, our cities filled with suffering poor, to be fed in soup houses by public charity; great enterprises stopped for lack of means, hitherto prosperous railroads losing money and drifting toward bankruptcy, business confidence weakened, and in brief, a gloom everywhere settled upon the business world, such as we have not had since 1837.

All this and more under the Radical rule. The country ruined by corruption in high and low places; oppressive taxation and no work for the laboring man. It may well prophecy that it is the end of the Republican party.

PROTECTION OF TREES.

We have noticed from time to time complaints of citizens of injuries done to fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, etc., and a pretty general demand made for the enactment of a law to prevent and punish such acts of vandalism and lawlessness. But there is no necessity for the passage of any such a law, as there is already one in existence that covers the whole ground. Section 2 of the act of March 30, 1860, is as follows, and is so important that it should be generally known to farmers, gardners, &c:

> That any person or persons who shall wilfully enter or break down through or over any orchard garden or yard fence hot-bed or green-house or who shall wrongfully club, stone, break, bark or otherwise mutilate or damage any nut, fruit or ornamental tree, shrub, bush, plant or fine trellis arbor, hot-bed hot or green-house, or who shall wilfully trespass upon, walk over, beat down, trample or in any wise injure any grain, grass, vines, vegetables or other growing crop shall and may on conviction thereof before any Alderman or justice of the peace or in any Court of law is said counties of Allegheny, Berks, Lancaster, Huntingdon, Lycoming and Delaware, have judgment against him, her or them in a sum not less than five or more than one hundred dollars with costs of suit, one half the damage or penalty to go to the use of the informer the other half of the damage or penalty to the occupant or owner of the premises, on which the said trespass shall, or may be committed, and, in default of payment of said fine, or judgement with costs of suit the party convicted may and shall be committed to the jail said county, for not less than twenty or more than sixty days. Said complaint to be in the name of the Commonwealth and the testimony of the owner or occupant of the premises shall be admitted as evidence to prove the trespass a damage. Provided, when the owner of the premises shall become the informer then one-half of the penalty shall be appropriated to the school-fund of the district in which the trespass was committed. Approved the 30th day of March A. D. 1860.

A REPUBLICAN club has been organized in Allegheny city, of rather an aristocratic order, being provided with an elegantly furnished hall, rosewood piano, double grand, and other appointments calculated to entertain the youthful blood, throbbing for political fame. The headquarters were formally dedicated a few evenings since, in which President Smythe appeared to advantage and delivered an appropriate address, followed by a few remarks from Colonel Bayne who is practicing for Congress from the North Side. He gave evidence of the faith that is in him and aired his aspirations by insisting that his hearers should stick to the party, and boldly asserted that "it would not be well for the people at large to thwart the Republican party." This is tolerably strong language and has the Ring of authority about it which the people at large would do well, to heed. The language of Judge Stowe, is in somewhat different strain and more in accordance with the eternal fitness of things. He said that:

> It was against his convictions, and that of his brother judges, to take part in politics. He did not think that the Republican party should die, but there were breakers ahead that we would do well to guard against. We are becoming corrupt as a party and as a people, and it became the Republican party, as the dominant party, to turn their faces sternly against it, and that the good of the people be made the watchword of the party.

SENATOR THURMAN is keeping nice political company now. And he laughed outright when the President's veto was read.—Cin. Enquirer.

And Morton and Logan and Beast Butler tore their shirts.

THE flooded plantations of Louisiana are another monument of the tyranny of the ring which has been and is still imposed on the people of that State. The levees were by certain manipulations conveyed to a corporation in 1871, it to receive all the revenues accruing to the levee fund and to keep the levees in good repair. The revenues amount to over $1,000,000 per annum, and since the company has had possession of the levees they have been suffered to get out of repair until they were never in a worse condition than at present. The flooding of a large part of lower Louisiana is due to a great extent to the failure of the company to keep the levees in repair. A small satisfaction, however, if any satisfaction can be gathered from so much devastation, is that a failure in the cotton and sugar crops, which it is feared will result from this overflow, will lessen the revenues of the company, as they are largely raised by specific tax on the cotton and sugar crops.

IT is a sad commentary on carpet-bag rule in Louisiana that in New Orleans there are more than six thousand houses and stores standing idle, the population having decreased at least thirty thousand within four years. Shipping has sought other ports, and business at this season of the year is less than one-half what it was fifteen years ago.

AN Omaha saloon-keeper deserves to carry off the palm for strategy in dealing with the crusaders, or crusader, rather, as there was but one in this instance,—a Miss Garrison, who has been making herself rather conspicuous in crusading alone. On this occasion she had taken possession of one Capt. Lee's saloon. Among the audience which gathered was the notorious Tennie C. Claflin, who happened to be in Omaha, soliciting subscriptions for her paper the captain saw his opportunity, and, knowing the perchant of Tennie for talk, he introduced her to the crusader. Immediately Miss Claflin wanted to know what Miss Garrison was going to do, to which the latter replied she was going to reform the den she was in. Miss Claflin retorted that she would be better engaged in reforming her fallen sisters in Ohama. This little spark kindled the conflagration. The two women went at it, give and take, and waxed hotter and hotter as they progressed. After about half an hour's hard sparring, Miss Claflin was evidently getting the best of it, and Miss Garrison thereupon struck up a hymn. Tennie, however, wasn't to be sung down. She kept at her work, and finally drove Miss Garrison away, but followed her up, and for aught we know they are still at it. Capt. Lee, however, is not harassed any longer by the crusaders.

IT now appears that the Tichborne estate will probably be lost in litigation, in consequence of the attempt made upon it by the bogus claimant, Arthur Orton. The trustees of the estate have had to bear the brunt of the legal proceedings, the costs of which amount to over $200,000, which is more than the value of the property. The Doughty trustees, who had charge of a portion of the property, and who were not involved in the suit for ejectment, expressed their willingness to agree to bear a certain proportion of the expense, but, as the agent of the estate insisted that they should pay more than a fair proportion, they now refuse to pay anything. The result will be, either that the estate will be sold, or that the trustees of the two estates of the infant heirs will enter into a prolonged litigation. Thus the bogus claimant, although he has failed to get into the house, and has had to go to the Penitentiary, may have the gloomy satisfaction in his prison meditations of knowing that he has tumbled the house down, and that, if he cannot enjoy the property, the real heirs are no better off than he.

THE Reno (Nevada) Journal says that after a long and dreary winter, spring has at last opened, and, as the snow recedes from the valleys, the farmers are all busy putting in their spring crops. The past winter has been one of the hardest ever experienced in the country. Many have lost all the live stock they possessed, and all have lost a large per cent. of their stock. Honey Duke Valley has probably suffered most. The hay crop having been short the past year, nearly every one was obliged to buy, and consequently the few men who had any raised the price, demanding whatever they wished. Hay has been sold in Honey Lake for $60 per ton, and in Susanville it commanded, at one time, $130 per ton. Yet stock are still dying, and a person riding through Honey Lake Valley can hardly get out of the sight of dead and dying cattle. Sheep have fared better than the cattle, but at present they, too, are dying very fast from the effects of the alkali which they got into their stomachs while eating the short grass which is just sprouting.

THE Charleston News and Courier enters into a long explanation of the grounds upon which the tax-payers of South Carolina ask Congress for aid. It says the present form of government was established in the State by Congress, and since that body is therefore responsible for the evils which it has caused, it ought to take such measures as will redress the wrongs inflicted. In such a condition of affairs, it thinks all talk about State rights is sheer mockery and in conclusion says; "We feel that we are on the verge of ruin; that bands of robbers, in the name of Government and under the forms of law, are wasting our resources devouring our substance, and confiscating our property; and as we may not take arms in our hands for our own redress, we may call upon the common Government and to interpose in the interests of justice and peace, and to provide some suitable remedy for the grievous wrongs that have grown directly out of its own constitutional or extra-constitutional action."

THE St. Paul Pioneer says: We want to enter a protest against the assumption of the eastern press that the people of the West favor inflation. It is the misfortune of this section to be as badly misrepresented in Congress on that as on nearly every other public question. Not a public meeting of any kind, nor board of trade, nor a single citizen that we have heard of, has petitioned for any such stupendous folly; and as for that matter, editors of the most intelligent newspapers are opposed to it. While the public sentiment of the state is represented at Washington as all one way, the fact is that inflation cannot muster a corporal's guard among men of average education in Minnesota.

THE labor troubles in Pennsylvania and the depressed state of the iron industry there are explained in the letter on another page. The dullness is plainly due to the decreased demand for iron caused by the general depression of trade. This in turn led to disagreements between workmen and their employers, which are daily becoming graver. No permanent improvement, however, can be expected in this state of things until the general business of the country revives. Then iron-smelting is likely to enjoy a greater degree of prosperity than any other industry, and good feeling will follow among all engaged therein.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE Boston Advertiser, alluding to the President's veto message, says "there is reason to believe that this action of the President will have a direct and most beneficial effect upon the business interest of the country. His well defined position against inflation, which we cannot doubt will be adhered to with characteristic firmness, has cleared the air wonderfully. The question of inflation being settled, the business and trade of the country will doubtless soon revive and adjust itself to the more stable and encouraging condition of affairs."

THE proposal for Congress to recognize the independence of Cuba finds small favor anywhere. The general impression seems to be that it will be wise to wait until there is something to recognize.

THE Grant office-holding politicians in Iowa are considerably distressed by the warning of last year's election, and still more by a growing independence of the Republican press. One of these, the Waterloo Courier, says:

> Party managers are beginning to understand that the voters who have hitherto taken back seats at the caucus, and who have never been heard in the nominating conventions, are now handling the pole themselves, and they propose to say who shall take the persimmons. Hitherto in Iowa a nomination on the Republican State ticket has been equivalent to an election. That day has passed forever.

THE Hartford Courant says: "The same feeling of dissatisfaction which has lost the Republican party the states of New Hampshire and Connecticut is seen in the town elections in New York state, where the Democrats have gained 173 towns over the elections of last year, and 387 over those of 1872. The voice of warning is becoming so emphatic that it cannot be ignored or misinterpreted."

A CASE has just been decided by the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis establishing the principle that when a merchant sends a circular by mail offering to sell an article at a stated price, he is bound to fill an order at that price, when it comes by due course of mail, unless the circular contains a reservation or a limit as to time, &c.

HON. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State, has our thanks for not neglecting this journal in the distribution of important public documents.

SENATOR CARPENTER ON THE VETO.

[Wash. Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.]

Senator Carpenter was called upon this evening. The Senator was not in an affable mood, but nevertheless submitted to the interviewing process with a commendable degree of gravity. The conversation was inaugurated somewhat unceremoniously.

Correspondent—What are your impressions of Grant's veto message?

Mr. Carpenter—The document speaks for itself.

Correspondent—Of course it does; but what are your views?

Mr. Carpenter—It is a very droll document, and not at all satisfactory to the friends of the bill.

Correspondent—What do you believe will be the result upon the country?

Mr. Carpenter—I fear it will result in disaster. It throws the whole question back upon Congress, and demoralizes everybody and everything.

Correspondent—What do you think of the President's objection to the increase of the greenback circulation?

Mr. Carpenter—As I remarked before, the entire message is droll in the extreme. He argues that the forty-four millions should be held as a reserve, to be issued or withdrawn at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury. I hold that if the Secretary of the Treasury has a legal right to put out the reserve, Congress certainly enjoys the same privilege, and should exercise it. The President's argument is lame.

Correspondent—What does the President imply in recommending that the revenues be increased so as to meet current expenditures?

Mr. Carpenter—Manifestly, he means increased import duties and increased internal taxation.

Correspondent—In what spirit will the country receive the recommendation?

Mr. Carpenter—It will meet with opposition everywhere.

Correspondent—What will be the effect of the veto upon the Republican party? Will it not have a demoralizing tendency?

Mr. Carpenter—Well, I don't know. The resumptionists are more exercised about the veto than we are. They dare not adjourn without affording the country some sort of relief, and it is my impression that before we get through with this question they will accord us more than we would have gained by the present bill becoming a law.

Correspondent—Then the expansionists will be the gainers in the end!

Mr. Carpenter—Yes, sir; the other side will be compelled to accede to our terms.

Correspondent—You think they cannot afford to quarrel with you?

Mr. Carpenter—Of all men the resumptionists of the East are the least liable to split with us. If they should, however, adjourn without passing a measure of some sort increasing the currency, and thus throw the question upon the country for settlement, the result will be a sectional fight.

Correspondent—The West and South arrayed against the East?

Mr. Carpenter—That's is the idea.

Correspondent—Then there is apprehension of a burst-up of the Republican party?

Mr. Carpenter—Yes, sir.

SENATOR LOGAN ON THE VETO.

[Wash. Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

Logan has been foaming and fretting all day like a mad bull. The President's message has had the same effect upon his nerves that is produced by flaunting a red flag in the face of the masculine bovine, to which he is likened whenever the veto is mentioned in his presence. He makes a wild dash at its author, and restraint upon his tongue appears to be simply impossible. It is very much to be feared that his piety will not survive this great draft upon its staying qualities. It already shows signs of distress. Judging from his conversation during the last twenty-four hours, it is feared that an impartial observer would be liable to set him down among the hardened sinners

He was in an extremely sarcastic vein to-day. Said he:

"Grant is now assured of his third term, and I have no doubt he will be continued in office for the next thirty or forty years, if he so desires. He has secured the support of the eighteen hundred National Banks of this country, and, as the population of the nation is but a little over 40,000,000, what can such a handful of people expect to do against the combined money interest?"

The brilliant Senator, warming with his subject, continued:

"Yes, it is a hell of a message. It is a most wonderful message; more damned nonsense was probably never condensed into the same space. Why this man Grant don't know even how to do a sum in simple addition. He adds up 44 and 46 and calls it 100."

"In another point in his remarks, in reply to a question regarding the probable policy the inflationists would adopt in the emergency, Mr. Logan said he would not speak for his associates, but that personally he was for war. It had been his fate to oppose every Administration since he had been a member of Congress, and he was ready for a break with the present one. The above is a fair sample of the great Senator's conversation to-day.

THE BEAST'S OPINION.

Gen. B. F. Butler says he had expected the President would sign the bill, and had not entertained a doubt that he would do so. He had not read the veto at that time, but could not see how Grant could get around his own act of last fall in issuing the $26,000,000 reserve. In fact, he said, he did not understand it, unless Grant had "gone back on himself." "Well," said Butler, "if the President will deny his own acts, let him do so."

RIFT.

Alas! how light a cause may move
Dissension between hearts that love:
Hearts that the world has vainly tried,
And sorrow but more closely tied;
That stood the storm when waves were rough,
Yet in a sunny hour fall off,
Like ships that have gone down at sea
When heaven was all tranquility!
A something light as air, a look,
A word unkind, or wrongly taken—
Oh, love that tempests never shook,
A breath, a touch like this hath shaken!
For ruder words will soon rush in
To spread the breach that words begin,
And eyes forget the gentle ray
They wore in courtship's smiling day,
And voices lose the tone which shed
A tenderness round all they said—
Till, fast declining, one by one,
The sweetnesses of love are gone,
And hearts so lately mingled seem
Like broken clouds, or like the stream,
That smiling, left the mountain brow
As though its waters ne'er could sever,
Yet, ere it reached the plain below,
Breaks into floods that part forever.

COMING FASHIONS.

[Harper's Bazar.]

The leading modistes have just returned from Paris, and their rooms are filled with French dresses that will serve as models for the summer outfits of the *jeunesse doree*. The new features of costumes are intensified in these late importations; for instance, basques are more simple, skirts more clinging, aprons are longer, fraises more elaborate, and withal there is a style about them that is not found in early importations. Where fashions are so varied it is not easy to give any fixed rules, but it is safe to say that dressy toilettes of silk or of grenadine have basques and fully trimmed skirts with a tablier, which is sometimes a separate apron, though not always; polonaises are seen only in cashmeres, pique, embroidered muslin, batiste and linen for undress costumes, or else in the elaborate English embroidered silk or the new transparent silk canvas.

BASQUES

are not changed in their simple outlines, but are more trimmed than formerly. The fichu-basques have graceful bosom drapery of folds passing around the neck and meeting or lapping on the bosom; this a pretty fashion for black grenadine where lace is used for edging the fichu. A standing collar with a bias silk cravant scarf tied low on the breast is seen on dresses of two shades, the pretty checked costumes, and on soft wollens, such as de bege and camel's hair. The straight shield front with its two rows of buttons is used in cashmere and camel's hair basques, trimmed with dark silk; with this there is usually a shaped piece of silk down the middle of the back. Black silk basques are elaborate with steal and jet embroidery, lace, passementerie, and fringe. The newest collar of the dress material is a standing flaring band, cut in inch squares, and made to curl over at the top. Coat sleeves, it seems, cannot be given up, as many of the new dresses have them almost tight and with very slight trimming around the wrists.

OVER SKIRTS

are far less bouffant than formerly, and are not draped on the hips—in fact, they are only long aprons caught together behind, and tied there under sash drapery, or perhaps merely bows. Sometimes the long apron is puffed and shirred, from the belt to the foot of the dress, and sewed there to keep it in place, dispensing sometimes with the front breadths of an under-skirt; in other cases it has perpendicular bands of galloon for trimming not alone the tablier, but the sides and backs. When made of cashmere or camel's hair it consists of two breadths cut with a seam down the middle of the front, and drawn upward on the tournure, with shirred fullness hanging in two straight ruffles across the back, and many loops and ends of ribbon; bows of ribbon are placed down the front usually, but in some handsome garments there is merely a fold or tuck concealing the front seam. There are also very successful simulations of over-skirts in the way of lengthwise trimmings, and of a single pleated ruffle outlining a deep apron.

Knife pleatings and shirred ruffles remain the most stylish trimmings for lower skirts. There is a great fancy for putting only one or two flounces on the front, and curving the trimming higher behind, until five or seven flounces are introduced, and this curve outlines the upper skirt. Knife pleatings are caught to the skirt twice, at their upper edge and in the middle, making a flat pleating with a loose frill below; this is seen on all kinds of fabrics, de bege, grenadine and silk. The Spanish flounce, pleated in the front breadth and gathered behind is used for skirts of simple suits.

BONNETS.

Wide scarfs of soft twilled silk are the novelty from trimming bonnets. These are white, or any plain color or else have jet figures or checks in the pointed ends; violet and other colors are merely button-holed in scallops, while some have blocks and cross-bars to match suits. The scarf is placed in soft folds and loops around the crown, and forms all the necessary trimming, through some cock's feathers, a bird's wing, or a rose cluster hanging behind is usually added. The simplest fashion for these is the most *stylish*, and most easily imitated by the practical reader. A black chip Corday has a white scarf carelessly folded around the crown, with an end going over the crown; a pheasant's wing is stuck in the left side while low behind is a cluster of Deutzia and some long-stemmed pink roses. Valenciennes lace meets with appoval for trimming dressy bonnets. On black chips there are shells and jabots of Valenciennes, with other shells of black twilled silk; an aigrette all black, with some creamy white roses behind, completes this distinguished bonnet. On white chip coronet bonnets there are puffs and bands of black or dark green velvet, with gathered shells of Valenciennes lace on the coronet, the left of the bonnet, and behind, and in these shells are nestled soft stemless roses of pale pink without foliage. The crimped pleatings for face trimming have become the favorite caprice, and are seen on both simple and dressy bonnets. The Rabagas and Directoirt bonnets last year are now worn sideways, with a cluster of roses on the left, beneath the broadest part of the coronet. The more flaring and eccentric the coronet the more stylish is the bonnet; and these broad bonnets are most becoming to broad faces; it is a mistake to put close-brimmed Corday bonnets on wide faces. One of the latest French fancies is to associate the stylish Isabelle yellow with dark green velvet. Appropriate with such a bonnet are clusters of black grapes, with a single bunch of transparent malagas. Violet ribbon or a scarf, with quantities of bright yellow roses, forms another stylish combination for white chip bonnets. A cluster of roses just above the forehead is seen on coronet bonnets, and on the scoop fronts that are worn mounted over crown braids. The fine colored chips are prettiest in French gray, trimmed with chestnut brown gros grain and long hanging pink roses. Humming-birds and cock's feathers are the favorite plumage for traveling and second-best bonnets; short ostrich plumes and small well-curled tips with aigrettes are for dressy bonnets. Black net bonnets are heavily laden with jet, arranged in branches like coral, or in vermicelli pattern. Mechlin lace is associated with black lace for trimming chips and net bonnets. Round hats of white chips are turned up at one side. Black velvet faces the brim and forms a band around the crown with high loops on the left side; two small white plumes curl over the crown. Black chip hats of similar shape have blue scarfs and cock's plumes for trimming. For girls of ten years there are white chip Rabagas hats, trimmed with white scarfs and white plumes. The best houses import far larger bonnets than those shown in ordinary shops. Black bonnets are more numerous than ever before, and are most stylish when trimmed with pale pink or creamy white roses.

THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS.

The approach of spring reminds us that now is the time to mature our plans for improving our grounds, and securing a supply of flower seed for spring planting.

To one who neglects to cultivate flowers and shrubs, the country cannot be made to yield a full share of enjoyment.

Country life produces enjoyment just in proportion to the measure of agreeable occupation it affords to the mind.

The love of the floral kingdom furnishes boundless store of healthful food for thought. Those persons who fail to open the book of nature, and read its wonderful pages, written by the Divine hand, their minds lacking occupation, soon weary of country life, and long for those busy rounds of social dissipation, which city bred people misname pleasures. In the city, the wealthy may, for trifling expense, procure choice flowers—we must create our sunshine around our royal homes. A few dimes spent for flower seeds will produce an amount of pleasure which can scarcely be estimated.

The love of this beautiful occupation is increasing; every home, however humble, may enjoy flowers. The lonely cabin on the prairie may be beautified by these children of nature.

The cultivation of flowers has a refining influence upon families. The children love home more for these lovely surroundings; we naturally expect to find good books and choice papers in such homes, with contented, happy children,

To the farmer's wife I would say plant flowers; if you cannot buy expensive flower seed, plant a morning glory and train it over your window. —Ex.

The secret of success in the cultivation of flowers by persons of moderate means and no special skill in floriculture, is not to attempt too much. A few varieties well chosen and carefully cultivated will give far more satisfaction than many kinds overcrowded and not properly cared for. A single variety, as the scarlet geranium, the verbena, or the petunia, massed in a circular bed cut out in the turf, is very showy and striking. For bouquets a few varieties will suffice. A comparatively small place planted with roses, scarlet and rose geraniums, helitrope, verbenas, feverfew, sweet a yssum, lobelia, and mignionette, will produce a bouquet every day to adorn the table or to present to a friend.—[Cultivator.

AN AUTOMATIC WONDER.

A citizen of Lansingburgh, N. Y., has completed a remarkable toy, of which the following description has appeared: It is intended to represent, in a measure, the business portion of a small village. There are a series of houses or compartments, each devoted to some special branch of industry, and the whole surmounted by a tower, on which there is a town clock and chime of bells. Commencing at the left hand side of the machine is a lager beer garden, with figures sitting around a table drinking. At intervals they raise the mugs to their lips, and a man stands beside a beer keg drawing the lager. To the right is a shepherd tending his flock. Beside him is a maiden, at whom he occasionally "makes eyes;" and he also performs on a flageolet held in his hand. The saw mill is a fac simile of such an institution. The log is in its place, and slides along to meet the teeth of the saw which is working up and down, cutting it in two. The attendants are all busy in their several duties. The grist-mill is also going. One man is tending and feeding the hopper. Every now and then he goes back and forth with a tray upon his shoulders, the contents of which he pours into the mouth of the hopper. The great water-wheel is moving steadily under the pressure of the water from above, and the elevator keeps up its show of relieving a canal-boat of its load of grain. The oil mill is at work, and the figures are all busy about it performing their several missions. A carpenter walks up and down a ladder while at his work. The scissor grinder is engaged at his vocation. An artist looks out of the window of his house and offers a pinch of snuff to the miller's boy, while the old miller sits on a balcony reading books and papers which an attendant from time to time brings out to him. A woman in one house hands a man a fiddle, on which he is expected to play. Another woman watches for her lover but is watched in turn by a jealous villager. The blacksmith shop is in full operation, the man at the forge blows the bellows and the sparks fly from the fire as natural as life. One man is engaged in shoeing a horse, and another welds on the anvil. One man is cutting wood; a girl is watering plants, which gradually grow, bud and bloom. Other figures are actively engaged, but they are too numerous to mention, there being over fifty in all. There are two fountains, a music-box, bells, etc., all of which operate naturally. The whole forms a most wonderful combination of machinery, and is operated by means of weights. When wound up it will run three hours.

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A very reasonable protest is made by the San Francisco Post against the presentation of testimonials to teachers by their pupils, and also against expensive dressing at school commencements. Both often involve a cruel drag at the pockets of poor and proud parents.

THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL.

Gaily the joyous bells are ringing
With merry clashing sound,
Our bride is wedded, their voice is flinging
The news for miles around.

Away she is going, far from all
She has loved from childhood's hour;
"Farewell!" she sighs, "to the ancient hall,
"Farewell! to the old church tower."

Its grey and ivied porch she has passed
In the springtime of her life,
With flowers before her pathway cast,
A blooming, blushing wife.

She will return, and rejoice to roam
Through every well-known scene;
But never again will the dear old home
Be her own, as it once hath been.

The bridal maidens tenderly press
With words of cheer to her side,
And heartsome wishes of happiness
For the bridegroom gay and bride.

As lily pale, then as rose she flushed,
She strove to conceal the tear,
But a rising sob would not be hushed
When the parting hour drew near.

A glistening tear in her father's eye
Trembled; he kissed her brow,
Clasped her once more, as in days gone by—
Another must cherish her now.

The gentle mother, with loving pride,
Blesses her fluttering dove;
She whispers, "Far from our fostering side
Still are we near thee in love.

"Thy father and I, long tried, we are bound
Yet, closer, as time steals away;
Warm, true be your love, as the years roll round,
As our own on this bright wedding day."

She is listening now to a manly voice,
And bending close to her side
Is the chosen spouse; he may well rejoice
To have won such a lovely bride.

Softly she rests on her husband's arm;
Like a passing April shower,
She smiles through tears, for his words have charm,
To comfort the parting hour.

He tells her that this is life's happiest day,
And its culminating joy;
"Alas!" she whispers, "how truly we say
No bliss is without alloy!"

They are borne away amid blessings and tears,
To each other through life ever clinging,
And the last home echoes that burst on their ears
Are the wedding bells joyfully ringing.

ARTIFICIAL LAKES IN THE SIERRAS.

[Truckee Republican.]

The increasing demand for water for hydraulic mining and irrigation purposes, on the western slope of the Sierras, is becoming of more serious importance every year. A great superabundance of water falls on these mountains every winter, but left to its natural course it rapidly descends through steep gorges and canons to the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. The mountain streams that are swollen to torrents in May and June, from melting snows, dwindle down in July and August to insignificant brooks, or become dry beds.

Within the last few years the attention of miners and capitalists has been directed to the most favorable localities in the Sierras for forming artificial lakes for the storage of water supplies until such time as it may be needed in the summer months for mining, irrigation, and manufacturing purposes. The South Yuba Canal Company of Nevada City last season purchased Fordyce valley, near Meadow Lake, built an expensive dam, and now have an artificial lake of several hundred acres in extent. The supply of water they will be able to obtain from this new reservoir will be greater than that which they have derived heretofore from all their other sources.

In Summit Valley, on the head waters of the south fork of the South Yuba, is another locality favorable for the formation of an artificial reservoir of 700 acres or more in extent. The valley is nearly 7,000 feet in a altitude above the sea level and the amount of moisture falling in that locality is said to be greater than in most any other portion of the Sierras. Nearly all such moisture is deposited in the form of snow, which remains on the ground until the summer seasons is well advanced. On some of the higher points at the head of the valley, the snow, some seasons, a year round, and at this time lies on an average of thirty feet in depth. The valley, or a portion of it, lies nearly flat, having a fall of only fourteen feet in a distance of over two miles. The valley drains a snowy region of over twenty square miles.

A LONDON SNEAK THIEF.

An audacious trick, says the Court Journal was lately played by a "sneak thief" at a London club. He entered the hall without attracting the notice of the porter, and proceeded to empty the pockets of the great-coats he found ranged in a corridor. While selecting a few of the best, he was interrupted by a member, who in astonishment asked him what he was doing. "Oh, this is my regular business," he said. "I am employed to clean the gentlemen's coats in several clubs. I take all the grease out of their collars." "Indeed," said the gentleman, interested, thinking he had got hold of one he could turn to account. "How long do you take?" "Why, I will be back with these in an hour." "If so, you may as well take mine," said the master, adding his coat to the heap, and escorting the "sneak thief" past the porter. "What great conveniences you have in London!" remarked this country gentleman to a group of his friends. "I have just given my coat to a man I found in the corridor, who cleans coats for the club." "To whom do you say?" cried two or three. "The man I found carrying the coats out. "Wait—I have his card." But the knowing ones did not wait; they hurried out to find the pockets of some great-coats empty, and other coats altogether gone.

ANOTHER GOLD FEVER AT CALIFORNIA.

[San Diego World]

We learn from Mr. A Rogers that Mr. Frank Binkley, of Temescal, has lately discovered exceedingly rich placer diggings on the San Jacinto river, about fifteen miles east of Temescal. Mr. Binkley took out from very imperfect sluice boxes in an eight hours' run $33 50. The gold is of the finest quality. As soon as the news of this wonderful discovery reached town, it created wild excitement, and men of all professions and trades immediately procured conveyances and started for the new gold fields. The diggings extend about seven miles, having a width of about 150 yards. Plenty of colors can be got from any part of the belt. Mr. Rogers says that it beats any diggings that he has yet seen in California, and everybody knows that he is well posted in mining matters. The mines are undoubtedly the richest ever discovered in the country. The whole vicinity is now crowded with prospectors, who all seem to be in high spirits and confident of success.

MRS. ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS.

[Washington Letter to St. Louis Republican.]

For many weeks the stately Mrs. Williams, wife of the attorney-general, has lain at her home, her new and beautiful home, stricken and broken. There is something so unutterably sad and mournful in her fate that the tenderest comment in this way seems almost a sacrilege. But let the intent atone for the act. Here was a lady whose brain, whose will, whose ambition, whose courage and quick adroitness of diplomacy might have made her, in other times and under other conditions, an Elizabeth, an Isabella, or perhaps a Maria Theresa. Hers was the rare ill-fate of being endowed for a throne and born for a cortege. With a man the circumstances of birth make but little difference so his brain is sound and his constitution good; for, in the masculine case, "will in human undertakings" is much oftener "synonymous with faculty," than Carlyle would have us believe. But in the woman's case there is an element of chance about the realization of her ambition that does not attach to the other sex and its aspirations. It so happened that Mrs. Williams, leaning as women must upon the arm of a man for escort up the incline of fame, leaned upon one weaker than her own; and, when he gave way at the knees, she fell down, too. Williams took his defeat—a defeat that would have driven a fine-grained man into an asylum, or a keenly sensitive man head first into the Potomac—this defeat Williams suffered with stolid unconcern. There was no deepened trace of care upon his automatic face, no averting of his eyes. He came and went about his daily avocations in the department of justice, and there was nothing in his soggy, leaden tread to indicate that his feet had ever aspired to a higher threshold. But the woman was cast in a different mold, and to her prouder nature this blow came with deadening, benumbing, paralyzing force. For a little time she stood up and tried to bear the agony that had smitten her soul. The shock that has crushed her hope and broken her heart, had as yet only bent her pride, and that sustained her for a little while when it, too, gave way and then—

Mrs. Attorney-General Williams is very ill with malarial fever, and is unable to see anybody—

Was the sententions announcement in the Evening Star that told the story of a life and the sequel of romance. But she braved her woe to the end of the "social season." To the casual observer her eye was as bright, her laugh as flute-like, her face as radiant, her heart as light and her carriage as queenly as when her hopes had been highest and her prospects fairest. But after all and beneath all there could be detected the disquiet and faintness that was in her mind and heart.

ARE THERE ANY NON-INTOXICATING WINES?

In this same connection an inquiry forced itself upon me as to the nature of these wines. Passing thus through the whole breadth of Europe on one of its chief wine-growing belts, it seemed to me that this might be taken as a fair sample of the drinks which the people of any grape-region will extract from the wine. I raised the question: Do these communities use or know any drink bearing the name of wine which is not a fermented, intoxicating drink? It was perfectly manifest, even to the eye, that all the wines consumed by high and low were diffusible stimulants, stirring the blood, exciting the nerves, and flushing the cheeks. But it occurred to me, before leaving the Rhine, to test the question still more effectually, as my own practical reply to statements which I have heard and read about the use of "unfermented wine" in wine-growing countries. Accordingly, from that time I have made it a point at every principal stopping-place to taste the people's wine—"vin ordinaire"—and occasionally other kinds at random. I have found that, while differing in astringency, sourness, and flavor, the people's wine is invariably an alcoholic drink, apparently a little stronger than the strongest cider which was formerly made, in New England, from which, in some instances, the taste could scarcely be distinguished. And I have concluded that, if there be any practice of preserving the unfermented juice of the grape, or of preserving the grapes to make it, such as the excellent Mr. Delavan found in one solitary instance in Italy, it is a practice kept profoundly secret. And, if there be any unfermented liquors sold and drank as "wines" in the region I have now traveled, they are liquors unknown to the hotels, the cafes, the restaurants, and the people who frequent them; and they are liquors not comprised in the vin ordinaire of the great vintage zone. Their existence is to me a secret undiscovered. I remember, too, that it was a thing which Dr. Eli Smith was unable, after long and careful inquiry, to discover in Palestine and Syria.—[Prof. S. G. Baitell, D. D.

THE LOSS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

From the commencement of steam trans-atlantic navigation in 1840 to the end of 1873, it is stated, 51 steamers have been lost—the President being the first and the L'Amerique the last. The Cunard Company has only lost two of all its fleet—the Africa and the Tripoli—during this period of 33 years. The Allan Line, at present composed of 17 steamers, has lost 7 since 1852, and the Collins Line, which existed only from 1852 to 1857, lost 2 of 4 vessels of which it consisted. The German companies of Hamburg and Bremen, established in 1855, have lost 4 of their steamers—the National Line 2, the Anchor Line 1, the Guion Line, between 1868 and 1872, 2, and the White Star 1. The French companies of the Messageries Maritimes, with their 60 steamers, trading in all parts of the world, in 21 years of existence have lost 14. The Transatlantic branch, before the shipwreck of the Ville du Havre, lost only one, the Darien, which went ashore on the coast of Cuba. The Royal Mail, with which this line is in opposition in the West Indies and Brazilian trade, has lost 15 of its steamers in the 32 years of its existence. About 12 steamers belonging to various small companies were also lost in the Atlantic. It is estimated that 16,000 voyages, going and returning, across the Atlantic Ocean, have been made by all the different steam lines.

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Among the most modern conveniences in the latest dwelling houses is the cremation cellar with self-rotating roaster, odor-escape flues and comfortable seats for the mourners.—[Courier-Journal.

THE ORIGIN OF DIMPLES.

My mischief-loving maiden, Belle!
Sit here and listen while I tell—
Awhile your saucy tongue to tame—
A pretty tale without a name,
Save this, of "how the dimples came."

A merry girl, the story goes,
With eyes of violet, cheeks of rose,
One day with feet that noiseless stepped
Behind her lover, tiptoe crept;
And peeped with many a bow and bend,
While he, all unsuspecting penned
A timorous sonnet to the maid,
Which doubt'd, hop'd, despair'd and pray'd.
She peep'd, and read, too pleased by half,
And smiled, and smiled, but durst not laugh;
And so a strange event occurred;
It happened thus so I have heard.
The dainty mouth, too small, I doubt,
To let too much of smiling out,
Became a prison most secure,
And held the loving legions sure.
Wearied, at length of durance vile,
Impatient grew each captive smile;
Still, fain some outlets now to seek,
They wreathed and coiled in either cheek,
Still at the ruby portals fast
Vainly sought exit: at the last,
Grown desperate, so the story closes,
Cleft a new passage through the roses.
Love's kisses healed the tender harm,
And gave the wound its dearest charm;
Since not unthankful, Beauty keeps
Her cheeks less sacred than her lips.
And while they smile their prudent "No,"
So fair the deepening dimples show,
That Love, reminded of his claim,
May take the guerdon without blame;
And this is how the dimples came

FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS.

DISPUTED QUESTIONS OF AUTHORSHIP SETTLED.

Many familiar quotations are, in the majority of cases, ascribed to false sources, and we find the happy thoughts of gifted authors slipping readily from our tongue, but have only a confused idea, if any, of whose wit we are borrowing. How many of the eager questioners who have been met with, "Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no lies," know that the tantalizing response is a direct quotation from Goldsmith? To him we are also indebted for "These little things are great to little men." And in Goldsmith's "Hermit," we find, "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long;" but earlier than that Dr. Young had said in his "Night Thoughts," "Man wants but little nor that little long." "All that glitters is not gold," is from Shakespeare.

A question arose at a small party as to the origin of a line familiar to nearly every one present, "What shadows we are what shadows we pursue!" and after great diversity of opinion and considerable search it was found that not one of the company had given the true source. It is from a speech of Edmund Burke's, delivered at Bristol on declining the poll in 1789.

Pope is commonly, but unjustly, credited with the authorship of the popular quotation "Immodest words admit of no defence, for want of decency is want of sense." It may be found in Lord Roscommon's essay on Translated Verse, which is also the source of "Choose an author as you choose a friend."

Daniel Defoe is quoted as the author of the proverb, "God no sooner builds a church than the devil puts up a chapel." Defoe wrote a poem, one verse of which was as follows:

"Whenever God erects a house of prayer,
The Devil is sure to build a chapel there:
And 'twill be found, upon examination,
The latter has the largest congregation.

But in writing this Defoe only versified a well known proverb of his day. Burton, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," says: "Where God hath a temple, the devil will have a chapel;" and Herbert, in his *Jacula Prudentum*," expresses the same idea.

"Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceedingly small," may be found among Longfellow's "Poetic Aphorisms," and is a translation from Frederick von Logan, a writer of the seventh century.

From Pope's rich stores of thought we gather many popular maxims. "Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw;" "Whatever is, is right;" "Order is heaven's first law;" "Honor and shame from no condition rise;" "An honest man's the noblest work of God," may be found in Pope's "Essay on Man." In his "Essay on Criticism" "A little learning is a dangerous thing;" "To err is human, to forgive divine;" "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread;" "Your ease in writing comes from art, not chance—as those move easiest who have learned to dance." The well known line, "Well should you practice who so well can preach," occurs in his "Wife of Bath."

There is an Italian proverb used in the extravagance of flattery expressive of this idea: "When nature made thee she broke the mould. Byron uses it in the closing lines of his monody on the death of Sheridan:

"Sighing that nature formed but one such man,
And broke the die in moulding Sheridan."

The source of the common saying, "Consistency, thou art a jewel," has puzzled many a scholar, and whether or not the following authority may be relied upon as the starting point, or as only using a borrowed idea, I cannot assert. In a ballad entitled "Jolly Robyn Roughhead," published in 1764, in a little volume of English and Scotch ballads, the poet bewails the extravagance in dress, which he considers the enormity of his day, and he makes Robin address his wife as follows:

"Tush! tush, my lassie! such thoughts resigne,
Comparisons are cruell,
Fine pictures suit to frames as fine,
Consistencie's a jewell!"

"We live in deeds, not years," "Life is but a means unto an end," and "All up-hill work when we would do, all down-hill when we would suffer," are quotations from Bailey's "Festus."

For some time there was considerable perplexity as to the origin of the familiar line "Though lost to sight to memory dear," but it has been finally settled that it originated with Ruthven Junkyns, and was first published in the Greenwich Magazine for mariners, in 1701.

"Through thick and thin," "None but the brave deserve the fair," and "Death and death's half-brother sleep," are from Dryden.

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view, and "Like angels' visits, few and far between," are from Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope."

In a collection of old songs, published in the sixteenth century, find "The darkest hour is just before the dawn." To those great storehouses of wise sayings, Shakspeare's works, the following owe their origin: "Double, double toil and trouble," "Curses not loud but deep," "Make assurance doubly sure," "We shall not look upon his like again," and so many others that we find it dangerous, with our limited space, to even make a commencement.

But while we owe a large debt of gratitude to Shakspeare, he usurps the credit of many good things which others have written; the line "A fellow feeling makes one wondrous kind," being one instance. This was written by Garrick in the occasional prologue spoken by him on leaving the stage. Scripture is often misquoted as Shakspeare, and vice versa, probably because Shakspeare was indebted to the scriptures for many of his illustrations, and in reading his works we are frequently reminded of the bible—not so much by a decided imitation of style, as by an elevation of thought and simplicity of speech not found elsewhere.

"The good die first, and they whose hearts are dry as summer dust burn to the socket," is from Wordsworth's Excursion. "Blessings brighten as they take their flight," from Young's Night Thoughts. "God made the country and man made the town," from Cowper's task, which is also the source of "The cup that cheers but not inebriates," and the oft quoted line, "Not much the worse for wear."

Congreve, in his play of the Old Bachelor, gives us "Married in haste, we may repent at leisure;" and Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast" is by the same author, and occurs in his Mourning Bride.

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise" is in Gray's Ode on Eton College. "Christmas comes but once a year," and "It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good," were written by Thomas Tusser in 1580. "Straws show which way the wind blows," by James Cheatham, and "Out of sight, out of mind," by Lord Brooke.—[Hearth and Home.

DEATH ON THE PRAIRIE.

[Council Bluffs Nonpareil, 21st.]

One of those appalling circumstances, of late of such frequent recurrence, occurred Saturday night last, about ten miles east of this city, on the prairie east of Keg Creek. On Sunday, Mr. John Murphy, accompanied by his father, aged seventy-five years, and his own and eldest child—one of four—aged six years—came to this city with others attending the funeral obsequies of Mrs. Thos. Fox. In the evening the trio left this city for home—some two miles east of Keg Creek. Nothing more is known to us, at this writing, of what occurred to the Murphy's Sunday night. Yesterday morning, near home, the wagon of Murphy was discovered, with the team attached to the wheels, wagon box bottom side up, and the dead bodies of John and his young son, James Murphy. Mr. Ed. Ward came to this city yesterday morning in search of a coroner but, strange to relate, none could be found in this city of coroners, and Mr. Ward returned home, probably apprised of the fact that the nearest Justice could attend to all post mortem arrangements. Mr. Ward stated that at the time he left the scene of death, nothing had been seen or heard of the old gentleman Murphy. Evidently the party finding themselves storm-bound in that terrible crusade, decided to halt and protect themselves as best they could with the scanty means at hand. The boy, we are told, was but indifferently clad, and those who were subjected to the inclemency of the raw, chilling atmosphere at midnight, on Sunday, will readily discover how it is possible that thoroughly drenched persons could lie down on a bleak prairie and perish. Mr. John Murphy, deceased, was about forty-five years old, a farmer, and was until some three years since, a laborer in this city.

THE LIFE OF A FEMALE CIRCUS RIDER.

A young woman who rides horseback in a circus, has communicated her biography to a reporter of the Baltimore American, who publishes its mysteries. She appears, by his report, to be more refined than Miss Josephine Sleary and her associates, in "Hard Times," and she certainly earns a larger salary in a week than the lady who married the celebrated Mr. E. W. B. Childers did in a year. The reporter describes her as "a young and pretty girl, with an innocent, artless manner, but with a quiet consciousness that she is able to take care of herself; dressed very elegantly in a black velvet basque and silk dress made in the finest style, and with very little jewelry about her." She is the daughter of a celebrated circus rider who was formerly the leading attraction at Astley's; receives one hundred and fifty dollars a week; in nineteen months has only fallen from her horse twice; had her arm broken in two places long ago, by a fall; designs all her own costumes; and thinks that French female riders as a class have the most reckless abandon, but English women most endurance. The reporter inquired whether circus people have any "religious feeling," and was told in reply that jumping through hoops did not prevent her from trying to do good, and that she was a member of a church and in good standing.

WAX FLOWERS.

The wax that is used for making leaves and flowers must have more chalk put into it that from which that fruit is made, as they require to be much stiffer to prevent their bending down and breaking, and where the leaves are very long or large they should have a backing of buckram. The wire should be brass. Painting is the part of wax-work that requires the most taste and judgment. You will need a box of the best ground colors in the dry powder, and several artist's leather brushes. Having formed your flowers, get your colors and put in the lightest shade, first because, after you have them all grouped, if any shade be too light it is very easy to darken it by adding a touch of color; but should it be too deep or staring, you cannot lighten it, except at the almost certain risk of entirely destroying the whole flower. In coloring the leaves, dip your brush in the green and draw a heavy line down the middle or main vein of the leaf, then take a little more color, spread it from the line first to the right and then to the left; put on additional color, till you obtain the desired shade. When tinting, start with the lightest color; lay on from the centre to the edges.

NEW TREATMENT FOR CONSUMPTIVES

A foreign paper says: Dr. William Koch, of Berlin, well known to specialties from his investigations in the domain of modern surgery, and from his treaties of gunshot fractures, has discovered a new method of treatment for consumption. It consists of healing up the affected portions of the lungs by injections of iodine, so as to check the progress of festering, which is the origin of the disease. This treatment has been tested in the great hospitals of Berlin within a short time, among others at the Royal Charity, in the presence of the most eminent surgeons. All the reports of the cases in which this treatment has been administered are favorable, and hold out a promise of complete cure. For many years Dr. Koch has been trying the experiment with animals, having tested it with more than three hundred at a vast outlay of time and money.

VARIETIES.

Hair brushes are now made with fine elastic wire, in place of bristles.

The authorities of Boston have ordered the taking down of all swinging signs.

The fact being ascertained that the lady eat onions, ruined her case in a recent breach of promise suit in Iowa.

An absent-minded merchant in New York copied a love-letter to his "heart's idol" in the letter-book of the firm, before sending it.

According to the N. Y. Sun Mr. Robert Bonner last week rejected an offer of one hundred thousand dollars in gold for his horse Dexter.

It is said that if castor oil is mixed with glycerine and a few drops of oil of cinnamon added, the taste of the castor oil can scarcely be recognized.

A western editor apologies for the deficiency of the first edition of his paper by saying he was detained at home by a second edition in his family.

Beecher's advice is. "Don't drink at all; second, if you must drink, let it be of the right kind, at the right time, and under the right circumstances."

A Kansas judge believes a man and his wife to be one. He has decided they are both entitled to admission to "shows" on a ticket which says "admit one."

"Good manners," says Swift, "is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse; whoever makes the fewest persons uneasy is the best bred man in the company."

A soldier stationed at Sioux City received $3,000 two weeks ago and spent the last dollar of it in nine days, making one purchase of eighteen barrels of whisky and giving them away to his friends.

An act passed by the Legislature of Maryland prevents the manager of any place of amusement from marking seats reserved—unless they were sold before the entertainment opened—under a penalty of $5 for each seat so marked.

A lady in Dover, New Hampshire, fell down on the sidewalk recently, and in doing so broke the steel in her corset. The sharp end of one piece was driven into her body, inflicting a dangerous wound, from which it is feared she may not recover.

The great clock of the British Houses of Parliament, in London, does not average in its variation from accurate time-keeping much more than a quarter of a second in a twelvemonth. Recently, however, it lost a second in one month, and the clock was "put to its purgations" and cleaned immediately, in consequence of its short-coming.

Here are two items of news from Japan. The temple of Shiba was destroyed by fire on New Year's Day. It was one of the principal attractions of Yeddo, and was two hundred and seventy years old. The Empress has presented copies of an illustrated Japanese-English Dictionary, and of Smiles's "Self Help," in Japanese, to the most successful scholars at the native girls' school.

A lady of Washington county, N. Y., is a mother of a large family of children, and they are all rather diminutive. A few days after the birth of the youngest a little niece of the lady called to see the baby. After looking at the tiny specimen for a few minutes, the little girl said: "Aunt Maria, don't you think it would be better to have less of 'em and have 'em bigger.

There is a cotton pool composed of Southern cotton buyers, with headquarters at Augusta, Ga. Each member putting up $5 in the pool has a right to make an estimate of the cotton crop for that year, the nearest entitled to all the money. The pool for 1873—4 has been closed, and the lowest estimate made is 3,918,203 bales, and the highest 4,408,234, while the average is 4,178,383. The crop is to be decided in September.

Compression of the feet of children not less than in grown people, works a great many evils. Derangement of circulation, headache and weak eyes result from wearing tight shoes. The motions of a child should be absolutely free, and every garment and covering of the body should be so contrived as not to detract in the least from perfect freedom of circulation and movement. Keeping shoes on feet that have outgrown them is very expensive economy.

Just as chignons are going out of fashion, a material has been discovered which might be used profitably in their manufacture. A dwarf palm which grows in Algiers, Africa, and on the Isthmus of Panama has leaves the fibre of which, when dyed black, twisted and curled, resemble horse hair. There is no reason why they should not be used for wigs. How much more satisfactory to wear a vegetable wig than the hair of some person who may have long ago been cremated.

Mrs. Ex-President Tyler, who is now visting in Washington, is yet a beautiful and fascinating woman. She has endured much suffering and many trials since those bright days in June when she entered the White House a happy bride. After lawsuits with her own and her husband's families she has gained all for which she contended, and Sherwood Forest, on the James River, will be her future home. Her second son, after eight years of schooling in Germany, is now a civil engineer on the Pacific Railroad. He is a tall, strong-looking young fellow, handsome, modest and intelligent.

Two little boys were out viewing a prairie fire the other day near Fort Scott. The younger was but four years of age. The wind was blowing a gale, and turned the fiery element toward the little boys, lighting the garments of the youngest, Isaiah Roy, the smoke at the same time stifling him that he fell to the ground into the midst of the flames. His brave little companion ran to his assistance, dragged him from the fire to a brook near by and tried to extinguish the flames, but ere he succeeded the little fellow's body was burnt to a blister. He was taken home and died in about two hours.—[Kansas City Times.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, - - - - - - - - - WM. SCHOYER,
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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, May 2, 1874.

THE Indianapolis Journal, intensely loyal, calls the veto the "President's funeral oration."

REV. GILL'S notions of Sunday are in strict accordance with the old Puritans of New England.

HAYTI and Arkansas are rivals. The politics of one is about as respectable as the politics of the other.

BUTLER begins to threaten the President. It should not surprise us if Butler should once more scare Grant.

THE panic is interfering to a considerable extent with travel to Europe. It is said it will be much less than the season of 1873.

GEN. RICHARD COULTER, of Westmoreland county, well known as "Fighting Dick" is among those mentioned as the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

"THERE is some poor matter in every issue of a newspaper," says the Commercial. That may be true, but the Commercial is the only paper we know of that has poor matter every day and on every page.

RICHARDSON agrees to quit signing documents in the Treasury Department if the Senate will confirm him as judge in the Court of Claims. The contest for his place lies between Don Cameron and Joseph Patterson of Philadelphia.

AFTER due reflection we think that Gen. Negley was right when he objected to a Congressman being compared to a beggar on horseback. The *simile* or illustration is entirely too extravagant. A beggar has no business on horseback. He ought to travel on foot.

OF the one hundred and sixteen Western papers that have reached the office of the Chicago Tribune since the President vetoed the inflation bill, sixty-one sustain the veto, forty-two condemn it and thirteen express no opinion, and yet we have been told the West is solid for more rag currency!

THE Cincinnati Enquirer is the only Democratic journal in the United States that is displeased with Grant's veto of the inflation bill. A resolution in a National Democratic Convention to add to the amount of our Irredeemable rag currency would receive about the same number of votes among the delegates.

TWENTY-EIGHT thousand Russian Baptists, who claim immunity from military service in Russia, desire to have special legislation in this country, where they may enjoy their religious convictions and till the soil in peace. If this is permitted, the Mennonites will receive large accessories during war times.

THE average Radical Congressman of the present day thinks that it is his mission to demonstrate that Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Jay and their compeers were the recipients of government carriages and had their horses kept at the public expense. But they fail to find anything in the past records of the national administration of the government to show that free horses and free carriages came in prior to the advent of the Radical party.

As the cheapest site appraised for Government buildings exceeds the appropriation over two hundred and forty thousand dollars, the question remains who is to make up the difference. Better keep the present location and purchase sufficient abutting property on Fifth avenue not exceeding the appropriation, and convince Mr. Mullet that the interests of the city would be served, though it might not accord with his notions of architectural display.

OUT of revenge for the conduct of Democrats refusing to confirm certain appointments of Governor Hartranft, the Republicans intend to fix up an apportionment bill which will leave very few Democrats in the House and Senate. The spirit of fair play, which is inherent in the American mind, has been manifested in a remarkable manner occasionally at the polls, and it is possible these gentlemen may overreach themselves in this matter.

ALL FOR FASHION.

The following advertisement appears in an English newspaper:

> The Reformed Funerals Company, (Limited) was established in 1870, to introduce Funeral customs which should be in conformity with common sense and good taste and economy. Offices, 16 Langham place, Regent street, W. Book; scale of charges, on application. Should be consulted whenever a funeral is anticipated.

We rather admire this idea. To effect a reform in the matter of funerals is certainly desirable. At present a man has to contemplate his death with a double horror—the horror of death and the horror of the expenses that follow death. The Chicago Tribune tells of a man who died the other day in the City Hospital of that place. He had, to all appearances, no friends, and no one came to see him, and he had no money. After he was dead however, some of his friends made their appearance. They had not cared enough for him to look after him while he was sick, or to provide for his wants and alleviate his misery. They could afford, however, to turn out and give him a big funeral, and they did so at a cost of about $1,200.

The same paper gives another instance of an aged couple who died in the neighboring village of Elgin within a few hours. They had lived in the most extreme poverty and destitution with scarcely money enough to clothe themselves or obtain the necessaries of subsistance. No one thought of helping them; but after they were dead, some zealous friends went round and collected $800, and spent it in a great funeral display over them. It is probable that if they had had the $800 while living it would have made their old days cheerful, and might have prolonged their lives.

It is a fact, which is becoming more and more apparent every year, that millions are spent annually for funerals in the higher walks of life that are worse than thrown away. It is sufficiently indicative of bad taste for the rich to spend thousands at a single funeral, but when it comes to permitting people to starve, as it were, and then raise vast sums of money to give them a costly funeral, it is positively shocking.

Here in America, we have imbibed the taste of costly funerals from England. It is a very foolish and a very pernicious custom to adopt. It is a species of snobbery in which there is not even a little bit of humor. If they find it necessary to introduce reforms into their funerals in England, we certainly can find ample room for them in this Democratic country.

BADLY MIXED.

There certainly never was a set of men so badly mixed as are the Radical leaders in both wings of the party on the subject of the finances and the President's late veto message. Neither one of the wings seem to have any settled views, and each seems to be afraid of the other—Grant evidently being anxious not to provoke Morton, Logan and Butler too far, while they have a very healthy fear of stirring up the President too extensively.

Both sides are no doubt favorable to a compromise, if they could hit upon some sort of a basis. But what that basis is likely to be no one is likely to find out. The financial views expressed by the President before the delivery of his veto message, and since, go to show that the message was not written by him. You could tell what was meant by the words of the message, but it is quite impossible to tell what Grant means in his interviews as furnished by the Washington special correspondent of our contemporary, the Commercial.

That correspondent must feel deeply interested, as he gathers up these chunks of Presidential wisdom, and the badly mixed and confused Radical leaders must feel refreshed of a morning, after reading such clear expositions of the vexed question, as Grant is in the habit of treating them to. As for instance, the following expresses President Grant's idea of resumption:

> The President said that, with appropriate legislation, he could, without embarassing the Treasury, bring about a permanent resumption of specie payments. His views on this subject and how it could be accomplished, have already been stated in these dispatches. He further remarked that three years would not be arriving at that desirable result too suddenly, as it would allow an average annual diminution of four per cent. of the difference between gold and paper, and certainly at this rate, business could readily adjust itself so that there would be no derangement. The President added that, even without additional legislation, he felt confident that he would be able to approximate specie payments within three years. He speaks of those times as of great prosperity to the nation, as many of the goods we now import will be exported then.

From this we are led to infer that the President does not have very much faith in Congress as a medium of financial relief. He expresses his determination to take the matter in hand and resume independent of Senators and Congressmen. But how does he propose to do it? Simply resume, by letting things take their own course. Well, this is not such very profound statesmanship after all. Almost anybody could do as much as the President, by simply doing nothing at all. And if this is really his policy, we don't see that he can claim an extra amount of credit for it. They will all serve who stand and wait, and since we will all be waiting for the good time to come, the credit will be pretty evenly divided.

But we haven't as much faith as Grant seems to possess in some respects. As for instance he is under the impression that within the next three years we will cease largely to import goods, and will take to exporting them, and thus secure the balance of trade which has deluded every nation in some form or another during the last one or two centuries. But we have no faith in this sort of a panacea. We will simply continue to buy and sell according to our own wants, and the wants of our neighbors. As long as we have a surplus of goods or commodities and there is a good market for them elsewhere, we will sell and wax rich as producers—whereas, if we stand in need of goods we will seek for the most favorable markets, and make our money as traders and shop-keepers. So far as imports and exports are concerned they have but little to do with the national finances where wisdom and statesmanship and honesty are observed in the national administration. But it would not matter how favorable outside circumstances might be, where every department of the government is permeated with corruption, the people will be kept continually on the verge of bankruptcy. National prosperity and national honesty go inseparably together. This is a fact that Grant seems to leave entirely out of his calculations.

TWO GREAT COMMERCIAL EVILS.

It may not be quite accurate to call the two great evils of our day to which we refer, "commercial;" yet they certainly have a controlling effect upon our real commerce; and indeed upon every industry of the country. One is the practice men have of selling what they do not own; the other of buying that which they have not the means of paying for. The bare proposition would seem almost incredible, were it not an every day occurrence, with which unfortunately business men are only too familiar. Until within a few years, comparatively, this wretched, illegitimate trading was confined to stock jobbing, but recently it has ramified into almost every department of business; and there can be no question that this false system has done and is daily doing more to demoralize our people than any other evil in the land. The evil done by petty gambling, in dens and even in respectable club houses, is great enough; but it is scarcely more than a drop in the ocean compared with the damaging effects and terrible influence of the gold-gambling, stock-gambling, wheat-gambling, coffee-gambling, tea-gambling, railroad-gambling, &c., &c., carried on daily upon fictitious capital, or with capital surreptitiously obtained, and most basely applied. This evil has now assumed such gigantic proportions that it is time that honest men should seriously consider the means of checking or abolishing it. Every now and then we read in the New York papers of a raid made by the police upon gambler's dens. It reminds us of fanning away flies; as soon as the fan stops, the flies gather again; but we never read of a police raid upon the New York gold-gambling; or the New York stock-gambling. These, on the contrary, appear to be under the protection of law. It is lawful, it seems, for a man who does not own a thousand dollars worth of property in the world, to contract obligations amounting to hundreds of thousands, or even millions of dollars to be not at a future time, on the contingency that the price of gold, or of certain stocks may be made to rise or fall. It is lawful, it seems, for one gold gambler, to sell a million of dollars of gold to another gold gambler, when the first has not one dollar of the gold, and the buyer has not one dollar to pay for it. It is lawful, it seems, for one stock jobber to sell a million of dollars of stock in the New York Central, or some other railroad, in which he does not own a share, to a purchaser who has no means and no intention of paying for it. This is worse than petty gambling, which is unlawful; this is gambling according to law. A couple of years ago, the Bank of California and the men of the Central Pacific Railroad, conspired together to rob the farmers and people of California, and they did it most effectually. They bought up the freightage of nearly all vessels, and then they had control over the large wheat crop that was then ready for foreign shipment. The farmers found themselves at their mercy, and there was no mercy there; consequently, they were compelled to pay these cormorants such exorbitant prices for shipping that it left them without adequate remuneration for all their toil They were thus robbed of a millions of dollars. And these same robbers are at the top of society in San Francisco and Sacramento. That is where the scum is usually found, at the top; and that is where it is just now. Several gangs of railroad managers in Minnesota and Wisconsin, buy up on time the farmers' wheat, fix freights to suit themselves, control the money market, and "make a corner in wheat." In other words, they rob the people, and enrich themselves.

And this is called lawful trade. The same thing is done in petroleum, in oil, in coal; in coffee and tea, in any of the necessary articles of life, which the poor as well as the rich must have; and this is dubbed "legitimate business." The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and other dignitaries, must be dabbling in gold and greenbacks, making money individually out of the fluctuations which they themselves create; and this is looked upon as "sharp," but allowable, by the party.

Society is thus corrupted in its highest places, and men are trained, even in their very clerkship, to become public robbers. And this is Radical statesmanship. Legalized privileges, to steal from the community—these are sought after with avidity by unscrupulous men, everywhere; in our municipal, county, State, and national governments. We have the spectacle of a great political party of this day favoring, nay absolutely standing godfather to the very measures and the class of legislation which, encourage and uphold this dread condition of our affairs; and which while it is ready to whip a poor devil who filches a leg of mutton, lauds, applauds, yea votes for, and honors the more deadly villain who steals by the million. Public opinion must surely ultimately reach and extirpate this festering sore; but it is obvious that no such public opinion will ever arise in the Radical Republican party of this country. The leaders of that corrupt party have not deemed it their personal interest to set their faces against a system, however vile intentionally, out of which they have grown rich and powerful. There is only one political party on this continent through whose potential aid this corrupt state of affairs can be corrected. There are honest men in the ranks of the Republican party—plenty of them; but the great robbers rob them, as well as others. They care not for principle. The action, and want of action, and the ferment this session in the Republican members of Congress, are but the evidences of the restless working of their abused constituents, who are determined to throw off their allegiance to such leaders. If the Democratic principles are sound, which have been supported in defence of the right, and in the hope of stopping this avalanche of evil in the State and country, it is through them—and through them alone, that popular judgment can hope to strike at the root of the wickedness. This wholesale stealing from the people, under whatever guise it may appear, must be made a penal offence. Men must not be permitted to sell that which they do not own; or to buy on false pretenses. Men must be elected to our Legislatures and to Congress who will take this bull by the horns; who will advocate and stand by the plain, simple principles of justice and honesty.

THE Republican party has been enabled to obtain a majority in this State solely though the fraud of Philadelphia city, yet an apportionment bill is proposed which gives the Democrats something over one-half representation in the Legislature. This table is calculated on the Gubernatorial vote of 1872, and is exact:

Counties.	R.	D.	Counties.	R.	D.
Philadelphia	34	4	Juniata	..	1
Allegheny	13	1	Lancaster	5	1
Armstrong	2	..	Lawrence	2	..
Adams	..	2	Lebanon	2	..
Beaver	2	..	Lehigh	...	3
Bedford	...	2	Lycoming	..	3
Blair	2	..	Luzerne	4	5
Bradford	3	..	McKean	1	..
Bucks	..	4	Mercer	3	..
Butler	2	..	Mifflin	1	..
Berks	..	1 5	Monroe	..	1
Cambria	...	2	Montgomery	1	4
Cameron	1	..	Montour	..	1
Carbon	..	2	Northampton	..	3
Centre	..	2	Northumbl'nd	..	2
Chester	4	..	Perry	1	..
Clarion	..	2	Pike	..	1
Clearfield	..	1	Potter	1	..
Clinton	..	1	Schuylkill	3	3
Columbia	..	2	Snyder	1	..
Crawford	4	..	Somerset	2	..
Cumberland	..	2	Sullivan	..	1
Dauphin	3	..	Susquehanna	2	..
Delaware	2	..	Tioga	2	..
Elk	..	1	Union	1	..
Erie	4	..	Venango	3	..
Fayette	..	2	Warren	1	..
Forest	1	..	Washington	3	...
Franklin	3	..	Wayne	..	2
Fulton	..	1	Westmoreland	..	3
Greene	...	1	Wyoming	..	1
Huntingdon	2	..	York	..	4
Indiana	2	..			
Jefferson	1	..	Total	125	76

The relative vote of the parties compared with the total vote would entitle the Democrats to just 95 members; the Repblicans to 106, making the calculation on the vote most favorable to the latter, viz.: 353,387 Republicans; 317,760 Democrats. Now since it takes about 3,000 votes to elect a Representative, the 76 Democratic members in the House will represent some 228,000 Democratic votes. Therefore over 80,000 Democrats will be unrepresented—virtually disfranchised, if this bill pass.

A BAD SHOWING.

Failures in the United States, during the past four years, as recorded by the Mercantile Agency of Dun, Barlow & Co., of New York.

	FAILURES.	LIABILITIES.
In 1870	3,551	$88,242,000
" 1871	2,915	85,252,000
" 1872	4,069	121,056,000
" 1873	5,183	228,499,000

The record for 1874 is likely to exceed the fearful estimate of last year.

THERE don't seem to be a single Radical organ equal to the task of discussing the President's veto. We have waited patiently to hear our cotemporaries lift up their voices in a way that is not uncertain, but they don't seem inclined that way at all. The fact that even President Grant had to go over to the Democratic side of the currency question, seems to worry his partisans terribly. They no doubt believe that the less said the more easily mended.

WORD comes from Washington that arrangements have been made and the money raised to establish a new Republican paper in New York in the interest of Grant and the Custom House. It is also said that negotiations are pending with the World and the Express, so as to enjoy the benefits of the Associated Press. We very much doubt if the World can be purchased for any such purpose.

HENRY WARD BEECHER needs looking after; he considers the Pope orthodox and makes rather a cheap offer to let him preach in Plymouth if he asked leave. He said in a late sermon:

> Now I have a great many friends in Rome, the Pope among them. He never came to see me, but I would just as lief go to see him as not. He would hardly say I was orthodox, but really believe he is orthodox. I would ordain him to preach, and I would let him preach here if he asked me. I really believe the old man is a good man with some cobwebs in his head, but they will be brushed away before long; we all have got them in some way or another, and whatever there is in him that is pure and true and right makes him my brother.

THE Hon. A. H. Stephens, reached Augusta, Georgia, on Friday, in such feeble health that he had to be lifted from the car to his carriage. While passing through Petersburg, Va., he said to a reporter of The News: "I am going home to die. I have been a great sufferer, but this is the first time that any vital organ has been attacked. Until this my general health was better than for 30 years, but this has been terrible and I must soon yield unless I am relieved. I hope I may recover, but I scarcely expect it. I am now 63 years of age, and my constitution will not stand such a severe test."

FROM New York we have "The Merchant and Banker," a weekly publication compiled from the New York Daily Bulletin. It is devoted exclusively to commercial and financial affairs, and from the widely acknowledged reliability and standing of the daily, will be readily accepted by the business men of the country as authority on such matters. It contains a large quantity of matter, sixteen pages, and is furnished to subscribers at $2,50 a year.

THE force of habit was illustrated by the case of a well-known member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, whose sonorious voice responded thirty-three times during the convention for Charles Francis Adams for Senator. During the call for yeas and nays the day after the election, on the passage of a bill, he answered to the call of his name "Charles Francis Adams," causing much merriment by this vocal reminder of dull times.

IN the United States Circuit Court at Boston a creditor who had neglected to prove his debt in bankruptcy was allowed to come in at a meeting five years after the bankrupt's discharge, in order to share in some assets unexpectedly realized, and the Judge decided that his dividend should be made equal to that of the other creditors before dividing any more to them.

THE Evening Chronicle, one of the oldest established and most prosperous of Pittsburgh newspapers is out in a new dress and looks remarkably well, whilst, its healthy display of advertisements fully attest that its merits are duly appreciated by the business public. It has our best wishes for its continued success.

A GOVERNORSHIP seems to be a stepping stone to the United States Senate. When Washburne takes his seat there will be seventeen ex-Governors in that body.

[For The Post.]

THE EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

It has been a long time since I have seen the people of this county so deeply moved as they now are upon the subject of the crude attempt to equalize assessments, now in progress. And the general disturbance of the popular mind has surely a sufficient cause. Never, in my experience, and I have paid attention to public matters for many years, have I seen such ignorance, assumption and insulting tyranny practised by public officials as now are exhibited by assessors and revising boards and commissioners. To wink at the sneaking thefts of public agents,—to make contracts by which the public were robbed for and by Ring favorites—to make jobs for men who had done dirty partisan work, and wantonly plunder the citizens in certain sections and throughout the city, by altering grades, cutting down hills and filling up vallies, has been the business of these petty tyrants for the last ten years. Now they appear in another and more insolent character. They send out assessors who do not know the value of property, to make assessments and returns to revisors who do not care to maintain justice, and the poor tax-payer finds himself the helpless victim of two sets of helpless incapables who sustain each other in their scandalous proceedings.

In Ohio and other parts of the country where the principle of Equalization of Taxation has been wholly or partly carried out, the *solemn oath* of the possessor of property *must* be accepted by assessors and revisors as fixing the cash value. If a man *swears* that he will take a certain price for a piece of property he can not be taxed for a higher amount. There are easy ways to test the truth of what is sworn to, if it is believed or suspected that perjury has been committed, and the false swearer has to take the consequences of his false oath, first of all in paying the full tax upon the original value fixed. So in other States and cities the solemn oath of a respectable citizens as to what he values his property at, is bound to fix that value, but here in Pittsburgh, a set of arrogant and ignorant officials dare to disregard the sworn statements of men whose reputations are stainless and whose testimony has never before been called in question! The thing is monstrous! And it is impossible to believe that an official who treats his most estimable fellow-citizens as if there were a parcel of perjurers and thieves, can be a pure and honest man himself. Men who are entirely incapable of roguery and fraud, themselves, are not in the habit of presuming that all others are capable of fraud and falsehood—they do not treat honest people as if they were convicted felons and perjurers.

But, let it not be supposed that these insulting assessors and arrogant Revisors are always impartial in their tyranny—that they cut off all the heads of all the people fair and even, like a steam planing machine removes the inequalities of wood or iron. No such thing. They have their friends and favorites and with these they "deal gently," although (their friends will remind you) the board of Revisors have taken official oaths. I know of some most flagrant acts of injustice done by these same official despots, from whose loose and often shameless decisions there is said to be no appeal. I have seen houses of the same value assessed at widely different rates. And I would here suggest that even if a citizen is not specially injured himself, but knows of a case where a house has been valued unequally low, it is his duty to have that valuation raised even if he cannot complain of his own valuation. If a property is set down at $5,000, and one in a similar location and worth four or five times as much, is put down at the same, it is the plain duty of every good citizen to have this inequality corrected if he can. To be sure, men are too apt to confine themselves to their own grievances, and to let their more cunning and unscrupulous neighbors make what they can, out of the favors of the Ring. They are afraid that if they assist to put the true value on the estate of a man whose valuation is *too low*, their own, by their retaliatory action, may be made *too high*. But bad and bold as some of these officials are, this is a thing they *dare* not do. Their punishment might be prompt, sudden, and —inconvenient to themselves.

It is the duty of every man that knows of any glaring case of favoritism or of gross *inequality* in taxation to report it to the wise and honest Board of Revision, with the best and most reliable testimony that can be had—testimony such as no courts of justice could overlook—and, fortunately for the cause of justice, such proof, both positive and comparative can be obtained. —What our people may do to redress the outrages of the Equalization Act, I cannot tell. They have submitted so long and so profoundly and so subserviently, that they may let these unblushing and ignorant tyrants go on. But we shall see.

CATO.

A LETTER.

INFLATION—RESUMPTION.

To the Editors of The Post:

There is no maxim more true, nor none better proved by experience than this: "Paper money in excessive quantity makes the rich richer and the poor poorer." The sudden and inordinate expansion of our currency during the four years of our civil war, rapidly enriched those who had solid property, or rather secured to them a greater proportionate price for their realties, than other sorts of property commanded, or than their realties were really worth. For those who got possession of greenbacks, which were not redeemable in coin, made haste to solidify their acquisitions, by investing in property, and to solve all fear as to the ultimate value of the new and anomalous currency which could not be redeemed in coin, but which all prudent, thoughtful and patriotic men desire should maintain its credit and circulation. In 1865, there was in fact, or in the opinion of many, no reliable property but specie and real estate. People hoped that greenbacks and bonds were both worth the amounts stated on their faces, but many very honest citizens scarcely believed it. And so the rich in real property often sold at amazing prices, obtaining in hand one-third or one-half in greenbacks or bonds, and having twice the amount they had asked for the whole estate three years before, secured to them by bond and mortgage. Surely the rich became richer by this sudden increase of Paper Credit.

But the rapidly growing prosperity and population of our country have had the effect to harden and crystalize the doubtful and fluttering value of bonds and greenbacks in 1865, into what now seems, at least, to be a more substantial form. The interest, under the pressure of excessive taxation, has been promptly met. All men who have as much as they had in 1865, in real property, believe themselves to be much richer than they were before the vast increase of circulation, which expanded from 1861 till 1865, as stated here:

1861.

Paper circulation (redeemable in coin)	$ 256,000,000
Gold and silver (circulating),	110,000,000
Total	$ 366,000,000

1865.

National Bank currency....$	356,000,000
Greenbacks, postal currency, &c	360,000,000
Bonds used as money, say,..	1,000,000,000
Total	$ 1,716,000,000

[This last item of bonds is fairly counted as "circulation." Every business man knows this.]

There never has been an inflation like this in any country, either for quantity or for rapidity. A four-fold increase in four years, or a little longer! And the amount is sustained to this day—when a new inflation—certainly a comparatively trifling one, is attempted.

This immense inflation has manifested itself in new, wide-spread and astonishing results. Real property still brings its suddenly magnified prices, railroad schemes of the wildest sort have been multiplied, attracting hundreds, even thousands of millions of paper capital, and sinking it deeper than ever plummet sounded. Assessments on real property (in Pennsylvania at least) have not only kept pace with its increase in selling price, but have gone much higher. A great deal of property is now assessed at from ten to twenty times the amount estimated in 1863-5, while the market value of the same property has not increased more than three or four times from what it was ten years ago. We all know, and all judicious men are grieved, at the insane schemes of municipal improvement which prevail in almost every city of the land, great or small, finished, in progress, or designed, under the corrupt and unnatural stimulus of countless paper promises in bonds and in currency. [And here let it be noted, that the burden of these rash and premature schemes will fall with double force on those liable for them, when, by a return to specie payments, the debt, bonded and otherwise, created in a time of high prices, shall be discharged by taxation paid in a specie currency reduced to half its present amount.] And thus again the rich will profit, and the poor will become the victims.

But now it would appear that the larger owners of all sorts of securities, greenbacks and stocks, are shocked at the idea of further inflation. To induce these same gentlemen, ten or twelve years ago, to turn the tide of floating capital towards bonds and greenbacks, every temptation was offered. The bonds were not to be taxed. The national bank scheme, which secures interest on the bonds used for their capital, and also furnishes these banks with bank notes for circulation without cost—these and other baits and inducements were extended to timid but very patriotic capital, to persuade it to help the federal government out of its financial troubles. These being relieved, "there must be no irredeemable paper money," says capital, now entrenched and fortified with all its immense gains in hand. But still there are people who languish for more ready money—even though it should be greenbacks. They wish to repeat the successful experiments in finance (in the west and south) of those hesitating money lenders in the east who were coaxed into the purchase of bonds and the setting up of national banks—in short, they contend that if existing paper credit has done so much good, a little more will not do any harm. And now the old expansionists have suddenly become contractionists, and only ask that their paper profits may be converted as quickly as possible into solid specie. That is all they want—they have seen enough of paper money—it must be redeemed or made redeemable in gold! They think a paper currency demoralizing. There is certainly no denying this last allegation. But can this be suddenly done without "reversing the engine," and further plundering the people whose burdens of taxes for the last ten years have been devoted to bringing up bonds and greenbacks and national currency from little or no real value to within ten to fifteen per cent. of gold itself?

It is now in order to ask, will the inflation asked for sensibly inflate? Will the small amount, say, only seven per centum, added to the present volume of greenbacks and national currency, be seriously felt in the business of the country one way or the other? I cannot think it will. The next question is, while resumption is a consummation devoutedly to be wished, can the mere opposition to inflation produce resumption? I answer promptly, no! Not while you have $2,500,000,000 of bonded debt. This must first be converted into specie or its equivalent, and specie has no equivalent but itself. It is truly laughable, this talk in Congress about finance! What does Grant, or Logan, or Morton, know or care about what our currency is or what it ought to be—or how much of it is needed! What do they care about it, except as it affects their own private ambitious schemes, or the success of the Republican party? The resumptionists have suggested no means to resume—they have none to suggest that will not except themselves from the losses and sufferings that must attend the severe and necessary contraction of the currency. They can only plaster the angry tumor on the body politic, like the quack cancer-doctors, who try to make sufferers believe that they can have their sores removed without the aid of the knife and the cautery. A terrible ulcer has fastened upon the body of the State—it may be cured through pain and resolute sacrifice and long suffering—it cannot be removed by sugar-coated pills and chloroform, and painless, pretty schemes of sleek old gentlemen in bank parlors—for these sort of doctors do not mean to endure any loss or to take any of the medicine themselves—you may be sure of that. In their projects the people must endure everything—all the bondholders' interests and investments must remain untaxed and untouched—United States bonds must be sanctified, and national bank notes looked upon as holy things. And yet, while the taxpayers have borne all so far, and must always hereafter endure, these reformers offer no substantial security that their wishes can be carried out.

Nine years ago it was proposed, while yet the national bonds were not so current throughout the world as they are now, to redeem them all in greenbacks, and then at once proceed, as rapidly as the people could bear the burden, to redeem the greenbacks in gold. The wise financiers, who had other devices of their own, sneered audibly at this idea. They have had their way for these nine years, and how much nearer resumption are they now than they were in 1865? What have they proposed? What have they done in the matter? Why not resort to some such thorough and impartial means of returning to specie payments even now?

Let all the bonds be called in for redemption in greenbacks, by a day certain. The greenbacks are just as safe as the bonds are, or ever were, or ever will be—the Federal government and the people are equally bound for both.

Call in the National banks, currency, and give those banks the full amount of their bonds, deposited to secure that currency in greenbacks. They may reorganize their system, and go on with their business of banking without losing a day. They would also be rid of the really vexatious matter of the "reserves," of which they complain so much—even threatening that they will throw up their charters on account of it.

Let all interest on the bonds cease by a certain time, and all accrued interest be paid when the bonds are exchanged for greenbacks. And if any holder of bonds does not choose to return them for exchange within a year, let them be taxed as other property is taxed, wherever found,—or fix a uniform tax upon them of two per cent. per annum, as long as they are withheld from exchange, to be collected as internal revenues are collected, and paid into the national Treasury.

Let the Secretary of the Treasury proceed, quarterly, from the date when interest on the bonds shall cease, to devote all the money that can possibly be spared, to the redemption of greenbacks in gold, at such rates as bidders may be willing to accept, and invite holders of greenbacks to tender bids to this effect. The lowest bidders, of course, to have the preference, as in bids for loans.

In order that this mode of resumption may be as reliable and effective as possible, not less than two hundred millions of dollars should be provided annually to be raised as the revenues are now raised, and, if necessary, a direct tax on property, to a limited amount, might be added. And the national Government must have the exclusive right to issue all the paper money circulated, hereafter and forever.

It is not pretended that this mode of returning to specie payments would be a pleasant one. No return to financial health by the nation can be pleasant. It cannot be accomplished unprofitably, as some gentle optimists would have us believe. But the struggle would be comparatively short. Five years is a very short period in the long life of a nation, and the long life that our nation hopes to enjoy. But it would not take five years to accomplish all this. The whole issue of greenbacks need not be so much, certainly not more than the whole amount of the bonded debt, say twenty-four hundred millions. The outstanding issue of the greenbacks would of course be used to buy bonds with, and the national bank circulation would be withdrawn, of course. At the end of the first year if this plan can be carried out the amount of greenbacks would be reduced two hundred millions, and at the end of three years—five years at the most—the greenbacks would be so reduced, that they would be accounted, and would circulate on equality with gold.

But, says the anti-inflationist, "this would make a dangerous abundance of money!" If the circulation proposed were not just as well secured as the bonds it would displace, there might be something in this objection. But if the one be eventally secure the other must be equally secure, with this fact in favor of the greenbacks, that in three months from the time they shall be found in apprehended superabundance, their redemption will begin. Fifty millions of them will be retired, and so on to the end—the same sum every three months.

There has been any amount of talk about resumption, and whole oceans of ink have been expended in arguments in favor of a uniform, reliable currency. These arguments no one can successfully refute. It is no more necessary to argue in favor of resumption than it is to make pleas in behalf of virtue, liberty and independence in the conduct of men and of nations. But what have these resumptionists proposed that will be as universal and equitable in its effects as all laws or projects making complete change ought to be? The bondholder will receive his greenbacks and will have no trouble in lending them no doubt for as much interest as he gets now. And the nation will have the exclusive benefit of the paper money issue and will furnish all the paper currency needed, instead of sharing the benefit of furnishing currency with the national banks.

But so far, the resumptionists, however sincere, have only "kept the word of promise to the ear to break it to the hope." They would have resumption; but they would have us believe that it will be brought about as easily as the flow of water down a gentle slope. And above all, it is to be taken as a fixed fact that the holders of and dealers in bonds and currency or any guaranteed securities, are not to sacrifice anything whatever to accomplish the return to specie payments. This is simply out of the question, there must be inconvenience, if not great suffering to get back into the right path, and this should be shared by all. To talk glibly of resumption and not to propose any tangible or possible means to bring it about, is merely to palter with the hopes of the people in a tantalizing sense. The duty of the Democrats in Congress would seem to be, not to waste time in prolonged discussion over matters of such subordinate importance as this inflation bill, which, unimportant as it is, has shaken the organization of their opponents to its very center. It is of little consequence in any way. The veto may be a feeble expression in favor of resumption—it is nothing more. The Democrats should stand ready to sieze any commanding opportunity to bring back a sound currency, but it must be done by some efficient means. Their political faith, education, history and traditions alike demand of them to support any sound and sufficient measures to restore credit and currency to what it was in the best days of Democratic rule. But as the Republicans alone possess the power to do this, at their hands the country will require it. They destroyed the currency by their corrupt legislation, and then closed and barred every avenue to return to better counsels, by packing the Supreme Court, and securing the legal tender decision, which is a disgrace to the records of the Court. The veto of the inflation bill by Mr. Grant will not atone, even partially, for the incalculable harm he worked in that wretched business, not only to the currency of the country, but to the morals and dignity of the highest legal tribunal in the land.

It falls, then, upon the Republicans to make what reparation they can, and that as speedily as possible, for the infinite injury of their financial policy to the business and well-being of the country. But they must resort to sharp and decisive measures. Nor is too much haste desirable. It will be impossible, to do the work properly, and have it all fixed up and finished by the next Presidential election. They will hardly be able to get any advantage from this in the next contest. But the Democrats should look only to the permanent interests of the country in what they may do, and not permit the possible defeat of the Republicans to influence them in this important matter.

RUSTICUS.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, April 27, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Owing to a clerical error in recording the vote on the judicial salary bill, proceedings on third reading were expunged and the bill recommitted.

Several bills were introduced, among which were the following:

Mr. McCLURE — To enable mining, manufacturing and trade companies to wind up their affairs.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Mr. WAREAM—Authorizing railroad companies to purchase corporate franchises of railroad companies in neighboring States.

Mr. COOPER offered a resolution directing the Railroad Committee to inquire into the causes of the Susquehanna county railroad difficulties and report what legislation is necessary to prevent a recurrence of such difficulty.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. PIPER introduced a bill to prevent the manufacture and the sale of adulterated and poisonous liquors.

THE POOR.

Mr. WOLFE—A bill for the erection of poor houses and the support of the poor in the State.

SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS.

Remonstrances from several school boards against a uniform school books system, was presented.

The Senate supplement to an act for the better protection of wages of miners, mechanics and laborers, was passed finally.

HARRISBURG, April 28, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were passed finally: An act authorizing the appointment of short-hand clerks to courts.

An act to provide for the removal of county seats.

TEXT BOOKS.

The act to provide for a Commission for the purpose of providing a uniformity of school books was under discussion all forenoon. It was advocated by Messrs. Rutan, Wallace, Humphreys, McClure and Cooper, and opposed by Messrs. Playford, Fitch and Ermentrout.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The school book act was amended by Mr. Wallace, and passed to a second reading.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Rutan's bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commission of seven to propose amendments to the Constitution was advocated by Messrs. Rutan and Wallace, and passed by a vote of 22 yeas to 3 nays.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. NEWMYER read in place a bill to regulate the grading, paving and curbing of streets in boroughs.

The act to divide the eighth normal school district passed finally.

THE BILL INCREASING THE DEBT OF PHILADELPHIA DEFEATED.

The act authorizing Philadelphia to increase her debt in accordance with section 8, article 9, of the Constitution was defeated by a vote of 50 to 36. This is one of the subjects upon which a caucus was held by the Democrats, and was consequently a strict party vote.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill fixing the fees of notaries public was killed.

The following bills were passed finally:

The act fixing and defining the individual liability of banks.

A supplement to the act to facilitate the barring of entails.

The act for the annexation of boroughs and townships or parts thereof.

The act for the imprisonment of persons whose sentences shall be commuted by the Governor.

The act defining the duties of directors of the poor.

FREE PASSES.

The act relative to the issue of free passes, or passes at a discount.

The act providing for the payment of canvassers in Philadelphia, appointed in accordance with the schedule of the new Constitution.

PERSONAL.

Among the prominent Pittsburghers here are General A. L. Pearson, and Mr. Forsyth, oil inspector.

HARRISBURG, April 29, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. FITCH moved to reconsider the vote by which the State Board of Health was defeated, and had it laid over.

CIVIL CASES.

The act providing for the submission of civil cases by agreement of parties to a referee, was passed finally.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Messrs. ANDERSON and Graham called up and consolidated the act repealing all laws requiring school boards to maintain separate schools for the exclusive education of colored children, and the act allowing children over six years of age, without regard to color, to attend the public schools, and passed the same to a second reading.

LOCAL OPTION.

Mr. ANDERSON presented a remonstrance of citizens of Braddock borough against the repeal of the prohibitory law for that borough.

Also, a petition of the citizens of Braddock for the repeal of said law.

Mr. GRAHAM, a remonstrance of the school directors of the borough of Tarentum, Allegheny county, against the repeal of any prohibitory liquor law.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Reports from committees were presented as follows:

Mr. GRAHAM, with amendments, an act supplementary to the several acts relating to the State Treasurer, and to the Commissioners of the sinking fund.

Mr. WALLACE, as committed, an act authorizing the formation of a partnership association in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of the association except under certain circumstances.

The game law was also considered.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. CROSS reported favorably the bill appropriating two thousand dollars to improve the Delaware river.

APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. PORTER called up the legislative apportionment, and the House settled itself for an all day job.

All amendments were voted down by a strict party vote of 38 to 51.

The House did not reach a vote on the bill until four o'clock when it was passed to a second reading by the same vote.

Messrs. Stranahan and Little opposed and Messrs. McCormick, Mitchell and Wolfe favored.

Mr. BATES called up the act punishing fraudulent issue of oil storage receipts and passed it to a second reading.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. RAMEY called up the bill appropriating five thousand dollars to the Indiana Normal School.

Mr. JOSEPHS—For the care of the insane poor.

Mr. PORTER—For license fees of auctioneers.

Mr. PIPER—Valendating the act in drawing juries which passed finally.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD—Relative to duties of the District Attorney of Erie which passed finally.

Mr. CAMPBELL—Local lien laws for Butler county which passed to second reading.

The House worked till six o'clock.

THE RECENT FLOOD.

Further Particulars of the Disaster.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—The captain of the steamer Iberia, in a report to-day to Mr. T. Tupper, agent of the Altakapos mail transportation company, says: Most of the large plantations are abandoned on the east side of Teche, where five thousand hogshead of sugar would have been made. They now only hope to save the seed. Portions of the town of Franklin, New Iberia and St. Martinsville are under water. The water is running over Morgans railroad for a distance of about twenty-five miles from Brashear. The streets of the latter town are covered with water. Three men were drowned on Monday while crossing at Pearl river.

Superintendent Scranton, of the Mobile and New Orleans railroad, says it will take thirty days to repair the damage by the recent flood and get the road in thorough order. The steamer Pargand, expected here in the morning, has one hundred and fifty-nine hogsheads.

MEMPHIS, April 28.—There is no change to report in the condition of the railroads of the Memphis and Louisville route, which are still water-bound between Paris and Clarksville, while the Mississippi Central is still broken between Canton and Grenada. Passengers came through to-day from Little Rock by transferring at washed places, but as a swift current crosses the track at several places, it is uncertain how long communications can be kept up.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Among the contributions for the sufferers are the following: From Washington City, $1.000; Manchester, $1,000; Bath, Maine, $1,000. The Distributing Committee are working energetically, getting off supplies to all accessible points in the overflowed districts where assistance is required.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The committee appointed by the Board of Trade to solicit subscriptions for the sufferers by the floods in Louisiana, forwarded to-day $4,200 to New Orleans, and hope to add a sufficient sum to this amount by Saturday to make a total of at least ten thousand dollars.

The Grocers' Exchange to-day appointed a committee to collect contributions for the sufferers, and the churches are also moving in the matter.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—Both branches of the City Council passed a resolution today appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the flood in the Mississippi Valley. The Mayor will undoubtedly approve the resolution to-morrow.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—About two thousand dollars' worth of provisions were shipped from here to-day for the benefit of the Louisiana sufferers. This first shipment was purchased by the Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 28.—About four thousand dollars have been collected by the Committee of the Board of Trade for the relief of Louisiana in the last two days. The Committee has not yet finished canvassing.

YAZOO CITY, April 29.—The river here is declining slowly. Reports from all points above show that the Yazoo, Tallahatche and Yallabusha are falling. Greenwood, on the Tallahatche, is entirely submerged, the water there being higher than in '67. No serious damage has resulted from Hushpuckana crevasse. Fears of a general overflow are subsiding. A few more days of clear weather, with the tremendous current now in the river, will suffice to carry off nearly all the water covering tillable land. Only a little over one-third of the lands are now under. Merchants, and planters are quite hopeful and indications are that the crops in Yazoo Valley will not be so alarmingly short after all.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—At a meeting here to-day three thousand dollars were subscribed for the relief of the people of Louisiana.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—Under the auspices of the Cotton Exchange, the city has been divided into districts, and a committee appointed to canvass for money for the sufferers from the overflow.

LOUISIANA SUFFERERS

Supplies Forwarded From Various Quarters.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day agreed to report and recommend the immediate passage of a bill appropriating $90,000 to enable the Secretary of War to carry out the provisions of Morris' bill for the purchase of supplies of food to be issued persons suffering from the inundation of the Lower Mississippi.

The Secretary of War has directed the issue of twenty thousand army rations daily for twenty-five days, and also a proper supply of army clothing for the destitute people in the overflowed region about the Mississippi, the distribution to be made by commissioners agreed upon by the authorities in New Orleans. The cost to the Government will be $90,000, and the Secretary has asked Congress to appropriate that amount to meet the expenses.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—Col. H. C. Hodges, a quartermaster of the United States, arrived yesterday, and turned over to the Distributing Committee for the sufferers by the overflow twenty five thousand lined sack-coats, twenty-five thousand foraging caps, twenty-five thousand pairs of shoes and four thousand blankets.

The Cotton Exchange sends two thousand dollars, contributed by citizens of Savannah, for the overflowed districts.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Celebrating the Anniversary of the Formation of the Order.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—The Odd Fellows of this city, celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the order to-day, by a grand procession through the streets and a meeting to-night is addressed by Rev. H. A. M. Henderson. About two thousand members marched in the procession. The assemblage of secret societies was the largest ever held in this city.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The Odd Fellows here and in East St. Louis, celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary to-day by a street parade which attracted much attention, and a grand ball in each city to-night terminates the festivities.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1874.

THE SENATE.

This being the day fixed for eulogies upon the late Senator Sumner, the gallaries of the Senate Chamber were densely crowded long before the hour of meeting. The bust of the late Senator, recently furnished by Preston Powers, was placed in a conspicuous position and appropriately draped.

Vice President Wilson was present, but did not occupy the chair. Prayer having been offered and the journal read, Boutwell said, in accordance with the notice previously given, he now submitted to the Senate the following resolutions and asked their consideration:

Resolved, By the Senate that, as an additional mark of respect to the memory of Charles Sumner, long a Senator of Massachusetts, business be now suspended, that the friends and associates of the deceased may pay a fitting tribute to his public and private virtues.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to present these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

The resolutions were agreed to, and Boutwell then began his speech and delivered a lengthy eulogy on the life and character of the deceased. He was followed by Messrs. Pratt, Sargent, Sherman, Wadleigh and Anthony, after which the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

A message being received from the Senate in reference to the death of Senator Sumner, Mr. E. R. Hoar offered a resolution that as an additional mark of respect to the memory of Charles Sumner, and in sympathy with the action of the Senate, business be now suspended in the House to allow fitting tributes to be paid to his public and private virtues.

The resolution was adopted, when eulogistic addresses were made by Messrs. E. R. Hoar, Lamar, Orth, Rainey, Dawes, Potter, Kelley, Nesmith, G. F. Hoar, Conger and Phillips.

On the conclusion of the eulogies, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on bills to relieve the political disabilities of J. W. Bennett (Md.), John Forsythe (Ala.), Geo, Pickett (Va.), David A. Telfair (N. C.), and Raphael Semmes (Ala.) Most of these bills did not have the necessary petitions from parties named and the latter one, the Committee was not disposed to consider favorably; however, the Committee was discharged from their further consideration.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the chair announced that the Senate would resume the consideration of the Louisiana bill.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that the bill be laid aside, and that the Finance bill and the President's message vetoing the same be taken up.

After a long debate, Mr. Conkling asked unanimous consent to have Friday next at two o'clock, fixed for the consideration of the bill, when a vote should be taken without debate.

Mr. THURMAN said he would be glad to have the bill disposed of, but he thought a measure of this importance must provoke discussion. The bark that was launched upon the waters of an irredeemable paper currency had struck a Presidential rock and was shattered. He would give his hearty support to any bill which would restore confidence and put the currency of the nation on a sound basis. He did not understand this great diversity of opinion between administration Senators. For his part he longed to have a return to the good old days of Andrew Jockson, when the President had a good wholesome influence upon Congress, and when the policy an views of the administration had some weight.

THE VOTE.

After considerable discussion, a vote was taken on Wainwright's motion to lay aside the Louisiana bill and take up the finance bill with the President's message, and it was agreed to—yeas, 35; nays; 27.

The chair announced that the finance bill was before the Senate and the question was, should it pass, notwithstanding the President's objections. Upon this question, the Constitution required that a vote should be taken by the yeas and nays. No one taking the floor, the roll was called and the vote resulted—yeas, 34; nays, 30, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Dennis, Dorsey, Ferry, (Michigan), Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton, West, Windom and Wright—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry, (Conn.,) Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hager, Hamilton, (Md.,) Hamilton, (Tex.,) Hamlin, Howe, Jones, Kelly, Morrill (Vt.,) Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman and Wadleigh.—30 Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the bill was lost.

Mr. MORRILL, (Me.) who would have voted against the bill, announced that he was paired with Mr. Morton, who would have voted for it. Mr. Ransom, who also would have voted for the bill, announced that he would not vote, but would pair himself with Mr. Schurz, who was absent, and who was opposed to the bill.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. GARFIELD from the Appropriation Committee, reported a bill appropriating ninety thousand dollars for the purchase of rations to be used in the relief of persons suffering from the inundations of the lower Mississippi. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, (Indiana) the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire whether Judge William Story, United States District Judge of the twentieth district of Arkansas should be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

CORRUPT NEW YORK OFFICIALS.

Mr. WOOD offered the following resolution which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be authorized and directed to inquire whether any, and if so whom, of the United States government officials of the city of New York have absented themselves from their official duties to influence and control by corrupt or improper means State legislation at the capitol of that State, and also whether for these objects they have offered to members of the Legislature any inducements in the way of places of profit connected with their offices in New York, to be given after the adjournment of the Legislature.

The House then took up the legislative appropriation bill and Mr. Garfield, chairman of the Committee, addressed the House giving a resume of the provisions of the bill, and changes made in it by the committee of the whole.

After a protracted discussion, the House proceeded to vote on the various amendments. The amendment increasing salaries of some of the officers of the House was agreed to without the yeas and nays.

The amendment appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of official stamps for the treasury department instead of $200'000, the object being to break up the system of requiring each department to pay its own postage, was agreed to—yeas, 130; nays, 90.

The House refused to agree to the amendments striking out the items for horses and carriages for the Department of Justice—yeas, 100; nays, 103.

The amendment offered by Mr. Speer (Pa.) requiring the Attorney General to report in detail the expenditures of the contingent fund was agreed to; also, the amendment requiring clerks and marshals of District Courts to be residents of the District.

The amendment in reference to the engraving and printing of notes and bonds by the Treasury Department, increasing the amount from $500,000 to $1,125,000 was agreed to—yeas, 153; nays, 53.

The paragraph appropriating $625,000 for the printing of notes, bonds, etc. was stricken out without a division. The provision on that subject now stands as follows: "For labor by the day, or piece, or contract, including the labor of workmen skilled in engraving, transferring plate printing and other specialties necessary for carrying on the work of engraving and printing notes, bonds and other securities of the United States, the pay for such labor to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at rates not exceeding rates usually paid for such work, and for other expenses of engraving and printing notes, bonds and other securities of the United States $1,125,000.

The amendment striking out the paragraph requiring department clerks to work seven hours a day instead of six hours was struck out without the yeas and nays.

The amendment exempting appropriations for river and harbor improvements, lighthouses and certain public works from the law which requires unexpended balances of appropriations to be carried to the surplus fund, and covered into the treasury at the expiration of two years was agreed to without divisions. These were all the important amendments.

The bill was then passed, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill in relation to salaries and civil service. It provides for a reduction, from and after the 1st of October next, of ten per cent. in the compensation of all officers and employees of the Senate, including the Capitol police, except the Secretary, Chief Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Assistant Doorkeeper, and excepting clerks of committees, whose pay it proposes to cut down thirty per cent. The bill also proposes to repeal the law of March 3d, 1871, under which civil service Commissioners were appointed, and now hold office, and provides that clerks shall be appointed to the various executive departments, subject to such examination as heads of the respective departments may prescribe. The bill, however, provides that clerks in each department shall be classified geographically to correspond with Congressional districts, and that when a vacancy occurs, it shall be filled from the district which has the least representation, until the clerkships shall be equally divided among all the Congressional districts.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill No. 1, known as the supplementary civil rights bill.

Mr. THURMAN moved to strike out Section 2 of the bill. This section imposes a fine of $500 for any violation of the act, to be paid to the person aggrieved, and provides further that the party violating the act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction to be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year. He argued that the punishment provided was monstrous, and besides, the section provides for double punishment.

Without taking any action the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House took up the bill to carry into execution the provisions of the 14th amendment to the Constitution and to define certoin rights of United States citizens in foreign countries and was addressed by Mr. Hale (N. Y.) in opposition to the bill, after which it went over until to-morrow. The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Poland in the Chair) on the Indian appropriation bill, and Mr. Laughridge, of Iowa, who had charge of the bill proceeded to give a resume of its provisions. His speech was mainly directed to the history of the Indian wars in order to prove they were generally provoked by troops and consequently it would be bad policy to place the Indians under control of the War Department, the estimates of the cost of Indian wars during the last forty years was an aggregate of over five hundred million dollars, and he had no doubt of the correctness of that estimate. With such a record before the country, it was difficult for him to see on what ground the policy of turning Indians over to the War Department could be sustained. The true policy was to civilize the Indians, and to get rid of the necessity for the troops to keep them in order.

Adjourned.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Hood.

CLEVELAND, O., April 29.—Hood was executed to-day, the Governor having refused to grant a respite. The execution was conducted in the county jail in the presence of a small number of spectators.

During the reading of the death warrant and the brief services that followed, the unfortunate man manifested little emotion. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied in the negative. After a selection from the Psalms had been read, and a brief prayer offered, Hood proceeded calmly to shake hands with all on the scaffold, bidding each farewell.

He was then directed to step on the trap, and did as directed, testing its strength by a slight spring. While the sheriff was adjusting the noose about his neck, and other officers were fastening his hands, he stood gazing complacently on the spectators, turning his head to accommodate the rope as the sheriff adjusted it.

At six minutes before twelve o'clock, the trap was sprung, allowing the body to fall six feet. In thirteen minutes the pulse ceased to beat, and in twenty minutes the body was lowered, when an examination showed that the neck was broken.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

Delegates Elected.

Special to The Post.

KITTANING, Pa., April 27.

At the Democratic county meeting held to-day the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the next State Convention, viz.: Edward S. Golden, Senatorial, and Gen. A. Anderson and H. F. Phelps, Representative. R.

OBITUARY.

Rev. John McLeod.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Rev. John McLeod, pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, of this city, during the past forty-eight years, died to-day, aged sixty-nine years.

OMAHA, Neb., April 27.—Robbie, son of Gen. E. O. C. Ord, was buried to-day.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Chas. W. Smith plead nolle contendere to a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, preferred by W. F. Ross.

A nolle pros was allowed on a similar charge in the cases of A. J. Conner, C. W. Smith and Geo. Hall

These cases all grew out of the cases of stealing from the Fort Wayne Railroad Company last winter. Thomas Wood, another of the party is on trial.

A nolle pros was allowed as to J. A. Herron, charged with false pretense.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett

John C. McCombs, for use of Thomas Melor vs. James McCleary with notice to Thos. M. Briggs, action on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff in $9,215 25.

Shoemaker & Co., vs. John Kenedy administrator of George Morrison, deceased. Action on a book account, Verdict for plaintiff for $474 10.

Same vs. Same, also an action on a book account, verdict for plaintiffs for $601 15.

Arrot & Lockhart vs. Michael O'Hara and Francis A. O'Hara, an action on insurance premium. Verdict for $4 25 59 for the plaintiffs.

In the case of the Cumberland Valley Mutual protection Company vs. Peter Wilber, the jury was withdrawn and a judgment of non suit entered.

The appeal of A. H. English from the triennial assessment of taxes in the First ward, Allegheny, was allowed, and notice thereof ordered to be given to the Commissioners.

The report of Fire Marshall Butler for the year ending March 23, 1874, was filed.

On the recommendation of the Board of Underwriters of Allegheny county, the Court appointed John B. Livingston Fire Marshall for the ensuing year. Mr. Livingston filed his bond and was sworn into office.

James Owens vs. John Carr et ux et al. Verdict for plaintiff for sixty three dollars.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Ellen Hodder et al. vs. Dr. J. D. Schooley, an action to recover damages for alleged mal practice, is on trial.

Owners of the steamer R. J. Lockwood vs. the Eureka Insurance Company is still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Morris McCue filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of the Pennsylvania Enameling Company of Pittsburgh. The usual order to show cause was made.

Wm. Carmichael, bankrupt, Mercer county. Appointment of Thos. Kirk, of Sandy Lake, as assignee was approved.

Mark Campbell, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Assignee allowed to compromise the claim of the estate against Mathew Freeman.

Samuel J. Rankin, of Allegheny county, bankrupt. Petition filed for final discharge. Usual order made.

O. E. Vaughn, of Scranton, bankrupt, was discharged.

The case of Adams Hare et al., in admiralty, vs. the steam tug Baltic by agreement of the parties excepting to the Commissioner's report of distribution, an order was made directing the payment of claims under first class.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The jury in the case of Thomas Woods, charged with the larceny of goods from the Fort Wayne Railroad, brought in a verdict of acquittal.

The jury are out in the case of James Russell, charged with the same offense.

In the case of Edward Mulburger and Michael Breisendorfer, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, a nolle pros. was allowed on payment of costs.

John Colligan, charged by Jane Davidson with fornix, et. cet., was convicted.

Christ. Lehman, charged by Albert H. Saunders with assault and battery, was acquitted.

The parties then changed places, and Saunders was convicted of aggravated assault and battery upon Lehman, and recommended to mercy.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett.

In the case of John C. Couch vs. Andrew F. Baum, the jury found for plaintiff for $607 98. This was an action on a promissory note.

The case of Wm. M. B. Hickey vs. Patrick Reagan and James Blondin, and the same plaintiff vs. the same defendants, actions in replevin, are on trial.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Ulmer vs. Snively, a verdict of $500 was rendered for plaintiff.

The jury were out in the case of the steamer Lockwood vs. the Eureka Insurance Co.

The jury were out in the case of Ellen Hodder et al. vs. J. D. Schooley.

In the case of Isaac Pennock vs. Robert Robb, a deposition was filed and judgment entered against defendant, by consent of the parties, for $1,545

The case of S. Fisberger vs. B. Pflaum. is or trial.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

V. E. Reamer and W. A. Tyre were acquitted of a charge of assault and battery but ordered to pay the cost, which order was set aside by the Court.

Henry Bain, charged by Anton Welsh with forcible entry and detainer was acquitted, and the prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

Wilson Stewart, charged by Sarah Bartley with arson, was acquitted.

W. B. Barton plead nolle contendere to a charge of assault and battery made by Michael Moran. He was assessed with the costs.

James Russell was acquitted of a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Henry Hershauser was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery on Peter Weis, and the latter was directed to pay the costs.

A suit for perjury against Weis will be instituted by Hershauser.

The case of Thos. Spence, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett

A verdict for plaintiff for six cents damages and costs was rendered in the case of W. B. Hickey vs. Patrick Regan et al.

A verdict was returned for defendant in the case of Henry Sheppard vs. Catharine Knowles, a scire facias on a mechanics lien.

The jury were out in the case of R. Patrick & Co. vs. Samuel B. and John F. Cluley, actions to recover on a promissory note for $2,500 drawn by Wm. H. Cluley in favor of plaintiffs and endorsed by defendant. The defendants claim that the endorsements are forgeries.

In the case of C. Coleman & Son vs. H. M. Hoffman, an action for work and labor done, the jury found for plaintiffs for $413 17.

The case of John K. Duncan vs. John Westbay is on trial. This is an action in replevin to recover a valuable English pointer dog.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of Ellen Hodder et al. vs Dr. J. D. Schooley, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $500.

In the case of Carter et al., owner of the steamer Lockwood vs. the Eureka Insurance Company, the jury failed to agree and were withdrawn.

Elias Kutz vs. Wm. Fleming, verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $532 80. This as an action to recover for cattle sold and delivered.

The case of Casper Luthy vs. Michael Ryan is on trial. This action is to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of E. A. L. Robert vs. James Hindman, the defendant was arrested and brought before the Court on an attachment granted and issued April 23d, on motion of F. L. Seely, solicitor for complainant, for contempt of Court and disobeying a master's notice issued by H. D. Gamble, master.

After examination of witnesses, the Court sentenced the defendant to the common jail of Allegheny county until the further order of the Court.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Walter, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Creditors' petition for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens was referred to Register Willard.

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. C. L. Graff, debtor in bankruptcy, Pittsburgh. Injunction ordered to issue against First National Bank of Kittaning, and Kerr and Guthrie, attorneys; Edward House and Bayne & Magee, his attorneys; John Harvey and S. C Schoyer, his attorney, and Thos. Melion.

J. S. Carpenter, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition for ascertainment of liens referred to Register Willard.

Newell Pier, bankrupt, Erie county. Order made restraining Thos. F. Barker, petitioning creditor.

J. H. Bringham & Co. vs. Olds & Davis, debtors, Erie county. Debtors adjudged bankrupts, and matter referred to Register Woodruff. Motion for an injunction to be heard to-day.

James H. Chambers, bankrupt, Luzerne county. C. P. Millar et al., creditors, petition for the liquidation of certain claims. Case referred to Register Willard.

Wm. Andrew, bankrupt, Warren county; injunction ordered to issue against Cyrus Lester.

W. O. Williams, bankrupt, Erie county. Pitition of assignee for the ascertainment of liens. Referred to Register Woodruff.

J. & S. M. Childs, Erie county, bankrupts. Assignee's report of sale in real estate of S. M. Childs was presented and approved.

James Watson, Indiana county, bankrupt. Register's report on distribution of funds referred back to Register.

Andrews & Jones, bankrupts, Allegheny City. Rule on assignee to show cause why certain rents should not be paid. Decision reserved.

Thos. Watkin, of Luzerne county. Voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Willard.

WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

COUNTY CONVENTION YESTERDAY—ADDRESSES—POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

Pursuant to call, a County Convention of the ladies interested in the modern crusade was held Wednesday morning in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Penn avenue and Seventh street, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. The Convention was called to order at ten o'clock, Mrs. Collins in the chair.

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

Rev. Ellis, of Springfield, Ohio, was the first speaker. He said that God had taken women as the great instrument to move forward the temperance cause, and give it an elevation it never had before. The two great powers arrayed against the temperance cause are the political and monetary powers. He thought that the time had come when politics should be preached from the pulpit, and that Christian men should endeavor to purify the politics of the country. He believed the greatest mistake committed thus far in Pennsylvania is that the men have been too silent. It now becomes men to organize and follow along in the great temperance work. Since the closing of saloons on Sunday, he had noticed an unusually large number of young men in the churches, and it became them as men and women to provide places for the entertainment of such young men. Their must be organizations to suit the various classes. In conclusion he suggested that the young men be organized under the old English title of "The Life-Boat Crew."

A MORAL WAR.

The next speaker introduced was Gen. G. H. Lane. He stated that the war in which they were engaged against King Alcohol, was of a greater and more important character than the war which resulted in subduing the Southern rebellion. He thought the purifying process should commence in the church, and that temperance should be preached more earnestly from the pulpit.

DID NOT RESPOND.

At the close of Gen. Lane's address, Mother Stewart said that there was one class of men whom she was perhaps better able to appreciate than any one else, and that was the editors. She had been informed that there was one editor in this city who had been their good and true friend in this cause, and she therefore called upon Mr. Josiah King, of the Pittsburgh Gazette, to address the meeting. Mr. King did not respond to the call, and Rev. Mr. Bain was substituted.

MOTHER STEWART

then addressed the Convention at considerable length. She dipicted in a very graphic manner the evils of intemperance, and enforced strongly the idea that the men should aid the women in this temperance movement. She said this was

NOT A WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

God has borne with this evil as long as He could and the movement was from Him. The liquor men are making themselves stronger in every way they can, all the time. They are preparing themselves for a desperate fight. She did not know but very soon it will be that the flag of our country will not protect the women of the country. These men intend to put all the law in force they can against the women. She claimed this war was a greater war than the one fought a few years ago. They gave their husbands and brothers to that war. They sent them off with prayers and tears, and many of them never looked upon their faces again. Now, she asked the men to come to their rescue in fighting this evil. This work cannot be prosecuted without money. She thought Pittsburgh ought to make up a guarantee fund of a million of dollars to aid the cause.

At the close of Mother Stewart's address, a call was made for subscription to a guarantee fund, and the following subscriptions were made: A. W. Black, $100; Mrs. Dr. Sterrett, $50; Mrs. Gordon, $100; Mrs. Collins, $50; Rev. Dr. Howard, $100.

It was decided to call a meeting this evening in Dr. Howard's Church for the purpose of raising a guarantee fund, and that the men be specially invited to be present.

RUPTURE CURABLE.

The title of this article is disputed by scores and hundreds who are suffering from this malady, because they have tried several physicians and also the different trusses prepared for them, and have obtained only temporary relief. But such have never tried Dr. Reichenbach, whose office is at No. 26 Fifth avenue, second floor. It is here where they have made a great mistake, for Dr. Reichenbach has met with marvellous success in the cure of this troublesome disease. He treats successfully the most obstinate cases in course of six weeks, as the many who have called at his office can testify. He, after an examination, makes a special truss for each individual case, and for this reason his office is full of worthless trusses left there by patients, who have instituted for them those made by him. Those suffering from rupture have no cause to be discouraged or depressed, since by calling on Dr. Reichenbach they can obtain speedy relief, and go on their way rejoicing. W

DEATH FROM LAUDANUM.

About 11 o'clock Wednesday morning John Sweeney, a genial young man, went into Mr. Bennett's sample room on Smithfield street, near the corner of Fifth avenue, and after taking a glass of ale, walked leisurely back to the alcove beyond the bar, and set down on a chest. Supposing he was sleepy, the attaches paid little attention to him, thinking that after he awoke, he would walk out again. At four o'clock in the afternoon some visitors noticed that he was unusually pale, and on approaching him discovered that he was dead. A physician was sent for, who prounced him dead. In the evening Coroner McCallin held an inquest, at which it was testified that deceased had been in "cheap John's auction house" during the morning, where he had drank a quantity of laudanum out of a vial which he had in his pocket; that he had been in the habit of taking laudanum lately; that he was once employed as salesman in C. A. Boucher's Red Front Tea Store; that he had been a coal-boatman many years ago; that he had recently returned from Philadelphia; that he bore a good name, and was regarded as an honest and well-meaning young man. Taking these facts into consideration the jury rendered a verdict of "death from an overdose of laudanum." The impression had gone abroad previous to the inquest that deceased had taken the narcotic with suicidal intent, but the evidence and all reliable *ex parte* statements go to show that such was not the case. The remains were subsequently sent by the Coroner to the home of Mrs. Sweeney, mother of deceased, on Arthur street.

COUNTY FIRE MARSHAL.

Mr. John R. Livingstone, the newly elected Fire Marshal, appeared in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning, and presented his credentials from the Board of Underwriters. The Court looked over the documents, and they proving satisfactory, Mr. Livingstone was sworn in. His bond in the sum of $10,000 with Major Frew and James C. McCord as sureties was also approved.

The annual report of the retiring Fire Marshal, Alderman Butler, was presented and filed. We give the important points thereof: During the year ending March 23d, 1874, there was 198 fires in the county, also 31 of a trifling nature where no claims for insurance were made, 29 chimneys on fire, making a grand total of 258. The value of property where fires took place was $2,448,782 41, of which amount $1,195,067 74 had no insurance upon it whatever. The total amount of property partly destroyed is $1,255,110 47, and the total value of property destroyed was $667,527 85. On this loss insurance was paid to the amount of $319,095 88, leaving a balance of $61,616 67, unadjusted or in litigation. Then follows a list of the persons killed or injured by fire during the year. A decrease in the number of accidents by the explosion of oil is noted and credited to the fact of the creation of the office of oil inspector. The report concludes with complimentary notices of the fire department of the two cities and the fire alarm telegraph.

THE SCULLS.

Says this week's New York Clipper:

MORRIS' DEFI.

"Finding it impossible to secure a match with either of the parties to whom he issued challenges some weeks ago, Evan Morris, of Pittsburgh, Pa., last week withdrew the fifty dollars which he had deposited at the Clipper office, for Ellis Ward or Robert Fulton to cover."

BROWN VS. SCHARFF.

"Last week, agreeably to request made on behalf of George Brown, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, William Scharff, of Pittsburgh, Pa., drew up, signed and forwarded articles of agreement to the former. The document stipulates that the men shall row a five mile turning race, for $2,000 a side, in gold, on the Connecticut river, at Springfield, Massachusetts, over the course upon which the Wards and Paris crew pulled, on Wednesday, July 8, (unless Brown will accommodate his antagonist by rowing during the latter part of June, as Billy prefers). A second deposit of $400 a side, to be staked May 23; the next, of $500 a side, June 6, and the fourth and last, $1,000 a side, June 26, upon which date the principals of their representatives are to meet at the Clipper office and decide upon a final stakeholder and referee. Billy thinks that Brown ought to adhere to the terms of his challenge, in which he expressly named June as the time for the race. The articles forwarded to Scharff by James Ten Eyck were also signed and returned to the Empire State sculler. They provide that the principals shall row three miles, with a turn, at Peekskill, N. Y., for $600 a side (Billy receiving $100 for expenses), upon such date before July 4 as Ten Eyck may name. We had not, up to the hour of going to press, received anything from the latter in reference to the matter, and we would here remind him that he has so far neglected to cover Scharff's $100."

WAGONS FOR NEATNESS AND DURABILITY.

To those who have used the wagons manufactured by C. Coleman & Son, no mention need be made of their excellence, for we have yet to hear of any such who are not loud in their praise of the workmanship which has given the Duquesne Wagon Works their celebrity. But to those who have not as yet had the good fortune to patronize this establishment, we say that in purchasing from Messrs. Coleman & Son you have, in the reputation of their works, an assurance that the most excellent material and honest workmanship will enter into the construction of any order or kind of vehicle you may desire Their new establishment is located at the corner of Craig and Marion streets, Allegheny. W.

THE OIL REGIONS.

OPERATIONS STOPPED FOR THE NEXT NINETY DAYS.

[Titusville Courier, 27th.]

We hail with proud satisfaction the successful inauguration of the great movement on the part of producers to stop the drill for the next ninety days, beginning on the 25th inst. By reference to the special dispatch last night from the Executive Committee, which we publish this morning, it will be seen that the producers are in earnest this time. The more active of their number are laboring hard to make th move universal. Except in extraordinary cases this ought to be done. No one who desires the respect of his fellow producers will expect to reap the benefit of this movement, without contributing his share toward the conditions requisite to success. That man must be shamelessly selfish, who would enjoy the fruits of his neighbor's work, without sharing his sacrifice. And we do not envy that producer who, under ordinary circumstances, after his neighbors have stopped their drills, goes on working his. Such a man will be looked upon, by his fellow producers, as a black sheep of the deepest dye.

From present indications, the movement will cover, in the extent of its operations, what will save to the producers, for the next ninety days, an expenditure of one million dollars; while, by keeping off from the market an excessive product, it will add to their income many millions more.

And we say to producers: Now, that you have started in this great undertaking, go resolutely through to the end, though it take a leg from every one of you!

Edward Pardee, Amos Pardee, Jacob Bowden and E. S. Irwin were killed yesterday near Cresson, and William Irwin fatally injured by the Pacific Express going east. They had just stepped on the track to avoid a freight train going in an opposite direction.

VARIETIES.

A BUFFALO street-car conductor refused to permit a female in "bloomer-costume" to ride on his car, believing her to be a woman dressed in man's clothes. The case was carried to Court, when the conductor's counsel stated that there was an ordinance against a female wearing a man's dress, and thought that worn by the woman came very near to it. The justice, however, held that the "bloomer" was a female costume.

BENJAMIN WAYLAND SALISBURY, a letter carrier of Providence, is probably the most stupid thief on the way to State prison. He had been a carrier only about three weeks, and to gain a reputation for smartness and promptitude in making his rounds, hid away hundreds of letters instead of delivering them. He does not appear to have opened any letters, but put them away solely with a view of getting a name for efficiency.

THE funeral of Mrs. A. M. Fitzhugh took place in Alexandria, Va., on the 20th inst. Her will bestows the bulk of her property on the children of Gen. R. E. Lee, relative of her husband. She was worth $200,000 in bonds and stocks, besides large landed estates. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee gets part of the Richland estate and $5,000. The remainder of the Richland and the Arkindale estate is divided equally between Gen. Lee's four brothers, Henry, Smith, John, and Daniel. Charles and Eliza Carr each receive $10,000.

THERE has been considerable discussion in the public prints of South Carolina as to the proper disposition of the funds accumulated for the erection of a monument to John C. Calhoun. Some adhere to the original idea, but others argue in favor of an endowment of the Charleston Confederate Home. A new suggestion, however, has emanated from Mrs Clemson, daughter of the great statesman, which seems to meet with considerable favor. This lady says that she will donate sixty acres of land, if the funds will be devoted to the endowment of an educational institute to be erected on the tract and bear the name of her father.

A LARGE crowd lately collected in a London street, and the cause of the assemblege was found to be a gentleman in Major's uniform, engaged in sweeping the crossing. He wore Crimean and Indian medals on his breast—signs of patriotic valor which did not prevent his instant arrest. He was compelled to give bail to keep the peace for three months. The cause of Major Johnson's odd behavior was the same that made Captain Maunders recently slap the Duke of Cambridge's royal cheek—a desire to bring to public notice the injustice of British military promotion.

MURDER is rampant in San Francisco. The Alta California opens its account of the assassination thus: "The week dawns upon the city as did the last past, bathed in blood drawn from murdered man; another human sacrifice immolated on the altar of Moloch; another unannealed soul sent into eternity by the cold blade of a fellow-being. A week ago two human beings walked across the threshold of death; the murderer and suicide hand in hand with his victim, and since then without exception, not a day in our city's history has been permitted to be written without being sealed in blood, so that this particular chapter becomes, perhaps, the darkest of all its years.

A CORRESPONDENT gives the romantic history of Mrs. Hicks, upon whom, it is said, General Robert C. Schenck has matrimonial intentions: By birth she is a South American. Her parents North Americans and Northerners, were living in Brazil where she was born. Her name is Annetta, but her lineage is English, not Spanish. She married an elderly, very wealthy man, but lived in retirement until after his death. Then her New York real estate increased in value, and she became immensely rich. She went to Europe, visited Rome, and became a devoted Roman Catholic, giving largely to the church. On her return to America she became a queen of society, traveled, visiting many persons of distinction, and was at one time the guest of Mme. Le in Mobile, Ala., in the prosperous days of that local celebrity. Mrs. Hicks is still young enough to be called "the admiration of men and the envy of women," but she has grown tired of freedom, and has determined to wear the pleasant chains of matrimony again.

ROMANCE OF A BATH CHAIR.

At Eastbourne, a town on the south coast, about twenty miles from Brighton, a lady of immense wealth using a bath chair for the ordinary purposes of health has actually married the drawer of the unpoetical equipage. He was a gentleman in reduced circumstances, and in default of a better occupation had taken to that of wheeling or drawing bath chairs, which has at least the advantage of requiring no previous apprenticeship—no preliminary competitive examination—but may be entered upon at once by any one who has tolerably strong arms. His wealthy patroness talked to him, made him drag her to lonely spots, there to read novels; took an interest in him, became attached to him, and finally made him an offer of marriage, which he seems to have had no hesitation in accepting.—[London Letter.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

ERIE, PA., has a centenarian named James McClarin, aged 103 years.

AN old lady in Mount Jackson calls the cerebro spinal meningitis, the serious final come and get us.

A HARRISBURG church sexton wouldn't let a man enter the church because his boots squeaked, and yet some men must yell at the top of their voice to make the Lord hear'em.

IT is proposed to hold the first meeting of the National Lumber Association, in which the trade throughout the United States shall be represented, at Williamsport, some time in June next.

A LOVING wife in Bridgeport wants a divorce. She recently found pieces of ostrich plumes in her husband's beard of an entirely different shade from that of her own hat. He explained that bits of ostrich feather sprinkled on the beard is the very latest style in New York, and it is not his fault that the shade is different from her own.

OUR old friend, John Bender, recently died in McConnellsburg, Fulton county, Pa., aged 82 years. The deceased was a soldier of the war of 1812. For a period of about fifty years he drove one of the stages at different points along the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike road—sometimes on the eastern and sometimes on the western end of the line; and estimating that he averaged twenty miles per day during the working days of each year, he must have traveled during the period of his employment over 300,000 miles.—*Indiana Democrat.*

ALLEGHENY AND ST. JOHN'S.

PRESENTATION OF A HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL BY ALLEGHENY COMMANDERY—VISIT OF DE MOLAY AND COLUMBIA COMMANDERIES OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Philadelphia Press, of Saturday, has the following:

One of the most pleasant reunions that have ever occurred in the history of Templarism took place last evening at the new Masonic Temple, Broad and Filbert streets. The occasion of the joyous event was the presentation of a handsome testimonial by Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, of Pennsylvania, to St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of this city, as a slight expression of the good feeling entertained by the former for the latter. At the assembly were delegations from De Molay and Columbia Commanderies, of Washington, D. C.; Cyrene, of New Jersey; York, of York, Pennsylvania; Morton, of New York, and Ivanhoe, of Tamaqua, Pennsylvania. After the regular order of business had been disposed of the Knights of St. John, accompanied by their guests, proceeded to the grand banqueting hall, where a very fine repast was partaken of. At the head of the room there was a large standard with a cross and crown, the whole composed of gas-jets, and in front there was constructed of rare exotics a large passion cross, while at its base there was an abundance of choice flowers. The numerous handsome chandeliers and the elegant candelabras containing colored wax-candles shed a brilliancy but seldom witnessed upon festive occasions. After full justice had been done the good things so abundantly provided, the presentation of the testimonial took place.

It consists of an elegant and elaborate piece of writing, surmounted by a massive gilt frame. At the upper corners there are two well-designed towers, while in the middle a larger one is the prominent embellishment for the whole. Upon each of the towers there is a well-executed standard, bearing the symbol of Templarism, and the celebrated quotation; "In hoc signo vinces." The frame is of so fine a character, and withal so costly, that an adequate description could not be obtained in a hasty glance and when the Fraters were crowding around to obtain a good view of it.

The penmanship is of the highest order of art. Upon the top in enamel there is a fine painting of the head of the Saviour. Beneath, upon a well-executed scroll, is this inscription:

"MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLAR."

ALLEGHENY COMMANDERY, NO. 35.

STATIONED AT ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

St. John's Commandery, Stationed at Philadelphia, Pa.:

SALUTEM FRATERS: We desire these presents to testify our high appreciation of knightly courtesies extended by you to the Fraters of our Commandery in escorting them from Philadelphia to New York, on their pilgrimage to Europe, June 3, 1871.

WILLIAM HAMILTON,
Eminent Commander.
W. W. SLACK,
Generalissimo.
E. D. JENKINS,
Captain General.

Michael Rily, Treasurer.
Jas. A. Scholes, Recorder.

Non nobis; Domine, Non nobis, sed tua nomine da gloria.

Around the writing are tablets upon which are inscribed the names of the Knights of Allegheny Commandery who made the pilgrimage to Europe.

The presentation speech was made by Eminent Commander Sir William Hamilton, of Allegheny Commandery, and was responded to by Sir J. William Jones, Eminent Commander of St. John's Commandery.

The regular toasts then followed in the order named:

"The Pilgrims of Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar, and the Christian Crusaders of A. D. 1871."

Reply—D. G. C. William Hamilton.

"Grand Encampment United States of America."

Reply—Sir P. E. C. James H. Hopkins.

"Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania."

Reply—Sir E. G. C. Grant Weidman.

"United States of America and its Centennial, July 4, 1876."

Reply—Sir Simon Cameron.

"Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Arch."

Reply—His Excellency Sir John F. Hartranft.

"The City of Brotherly Love; our hearts and hands are always open to greet and cherish our Fraternity."

Reply—His Honor Sir William S. Stokley.

"Our Visiting Knights from Washington, D. C., the Capital of our Nation."

Reply—Sir John R. Thompson, E. C. Columbia K. T., Washington, D. C.

"Masonry throughout the world."

Reply—Sir Pike and Sir Mackey.

"Our New Masonic Temple, the Master Mason's perfection of the craft."

Reply—Sir James H. Windrim.

"Woman—God bless her; she has the power to make us abandon our very country and relations, and forsaking all other comforts to live and die with her."

Reply—Hon. Sir Amos H. Mylin.

There were present representatives from all the commanderies of this city, and all enjoyed themselves, and at a late hour the very happy assemblage broke up, the guests delighted with their hosts and the hosts happy in the thought that another opportunity had been afforded them to manifest their knightly courtesy.

"HO! FOR THE WEST."

A MARRIED WOMAN LEAVES HER HUSBAND, GOBBLES HIS MONEY BAGS AND ELOPES WITH ANOTHER MAN—THE HUSBAND IN PURSUIT.

A resident of Irwin's Station, named Allen, came to the Mayor's office Friday and handed the Chief of Police the following note of introduction:

"The bearer is in search of his wife and a man by the name of Thomas Jennings, who left Irwin's Station on Tuesday night by the twelve o'clock train. Mrs. Allen left next morning on the Pacific Express which gets to Pittsburgh about nine o'clock A. M. Jennings is about five foot six inches high, of stout build, has dark moustache and is full faced. The woman is heavy set, of neat appearance, with small features, small hand, and of English origin. Think they have gone West. Mrs. Allen had considerable money on her person. They have got an imitation leather trunk with them. The woman carries a basket. The conductor of the night train might know something of *him* (Jennings.) Allen is willing and able to make it worth while to catch them."

There was no signature to the note. So far Mr. Allen's pursuit has proven fruitless, as there appears to be no clue to the direction in which the runaways went.

◆

IF YOU are troubled with a slight cough, hoarseness or sore throat, you may save the expense of a doctor's bill by using at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. A neglected cold often terminates, through much suffering, in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind-tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat or a pain in the breast, will, if not properly attended to, frequently lead to bronchitis. Even as a matter of economy, to say nothing of comfort, or the danger to pulmonary and bronchial organs, act prudently with your cold, and by resorting in time to a standard remedy—the Expectorant—save money, and escape more serious trouble. Sold everywhere.

WSM&W

◆

THE will of E. H. Heyden, the suicide was filed on Saturday. It transfers his property to his late partner Mr. McCormick who is also made his sole executor, and along with that, of course, the bequest from Germany, on account of the nonreceipt of which Mr. Heyden committed suicide.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

C. C. Lamm was convicted of false pretences.

Jas. McGuffin plead nolle contendere to the charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

The case of George Hall, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, is on trial. Hall is one of the numerous party captured some time last winter, charged with the larceny of goods from the Fort Wayne railroad.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The case of the Green Tree Building and Loan Association, of Lawrenceville, vs. Joseph Liebler with notice to Right Rev. M. Domenec, terre tenant, an action on a mortgage was concluded. A verdict for plaintiff was rendered for $29 87.

John Dickson vs. John Dean, action for work and labor done, is on trial.

In the case of Wm. J. Caskey vs. E. W. Miller, an action on book account, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff in $256 46.

J. A. McQuade, administrator vs James Roth; an action to recover money due the estate. Verdict for the plaintiff in $350.

On motion of S. A. McClany, Esq., Wesly Greer, and on motion of J. F. Single, Esq., John R. Harbison and R. A. Rolph were admitted to practice as attorneys in this Court.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of M. P. Carter et al., vs. the Eureka Insurance Company is still on trial.

As also the case of James Gillespie vs. Sill & Negley. This is an action to recover for lumber sold.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John George, Jr., et al. vs. George B. Hays, debtor in bankruptcy. Westmoreland county. An injunction was ordered to issue against certain execution creditors.

John Gambier, of Waynesburg, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Knox.

Nathaniel C. Clark, bankrupt, Crawford county. The rule to show cause why the order refusing to confirm the appointment of M. Augustus Perry as assignee, after argument, was discharged, and the Register directed to issue an alias warrant for a new election of assignee.

Wm. H. Cluley, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Register Harper's report on petition of J. H. Baldwin, Esq., for compensation as solicitor for petitioning creditors, and recommending the granting of the prayer thereof, presented and approved, and the assignee directed to pay the sum therein named.

Joseph Hanlen, bankrupt, Butler county. The appointment of Patrick M. Boyle as assignee approved.

O. E. Vaughn, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate presented and filed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

William H. Currie, bankrupt, Crawford county. Assignee allowed to sell bankrupt's interest in certain real estate situated in Titusville.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

George Hall was convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods from the Fort Wayne Railroad company.

Chas. Smith, another of the gang was convicted of receiving stolen goods.

Nolle pros. were allowed in the cases of H. W. Conner et al, charged with the same offense. C. W. Smith, another of the same genius was convicted of larceny.

Poter McClaren, who was committed from the Mayor's office to the Work House for thirty days, on the charge of being a suspicious character, was discharged by Judge Collier, of the Criminal Court, on a writ of habeas corpus. The commitment was defective, inasmuch as it was not sufficiently explicit.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Geo. Emerick & Co. vs. Geo. Moore, an action on a book account. verdict for $556-36 for plaintiffs.

The jury were out in the case of C. Gaitons vs. Cormack Logue, an action to recover for a horse sold.

Columbus Coleman vs. P. C. & St. L. R. R. Co. Action for work and labor done. Jury withdrawn and case continued until May 15.

Rev. S. F. Crothers vs. William McKain, action for rent. Verdict for plaintiff for $83 17.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Ellen Hodder, widow, and James Hodder, Emma Hodder, Wm. H. Hodder and Joseph Hodder, minor children of John H. Hodden deceased vs. Dr. J. D. Schooley is on trial. The case is an action to recover for alleged malpractice. The deceased, who was a coal miner, sustained a fracture of the leg while at work and was treated by the defendant. His death is alleged to have occurred on account of malpractice at the hands of the defendant.

In the case of Hunter vs. Fairley, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $113 85. The action was to recover for cattle sold, the claim being $181.

W. P. Carter et al. vs. the Eureka Insurance Company. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

John Marvin was admitted to practice in this court on motion of J. F. Slagle, Esq

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

McMillen & Stewart, bankrupts, Crawford county. Argument on rule to show cause why certain compensation should not be allowed the assignee and his solicitor, of which compensation was fixed by the court. Brawley for rule.

Henry F. McIntyre, bankrupt, Erie county. The final account of the assignee was presented and approved.

Wilmarth & Rolfe, bankrupts, Elk county. The opinion of the Register as to the validity and priority of existing liens is affirmed and the report approved, and the fund in the hand of the assignee directed to be distributed accordingly.

A. O. Snow, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The appointment of G. W. Bushnell, of Scranton, as assignee, was approved.

H. K. Berlin, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Geo. K. Powell, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, having been chosen assignee, the choice was approved.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—SENTENCE DAY IN THE CRIMINAL COURT—THE DIVORCE MARKET LIVELY IN THE COMMON PLEAS—SIX SUBPOENAS AWARDED.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Smith Elkins was fined ten dollars and sentenced to the Work House for one year.

James Elkins was sentenced to the same place eight months for the same offence and six months more for entering a building with intent to commit a felony.

Edward Grinder, for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was Work-housed six months.

Amos Sawyer, David McGurly, Robert Donelson and Geo. Sawyer were fined fifteen dollars and costs each for assault and battery.

John Bruner, for larceny and embezzlement, was sent to the Work House for two years.

Wm. H. Wilson, for obstructing an officer, was fined twenty dollars and costs.

James Elkins, for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to ten months in the Work House.

Dr. Cooper was brought into Court but not sentenced on account of the absence of Judge Sterrett who presided at the trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In this Court the following petitions in divorce were filed:

Elizabeth Price from W. J. Price; plea, desertion.

Louisa Findlay from John Findlay; plea, adultery.

Anne Lonergan from Thomas C. Lonergan; plea, cruel treatment and a failure to support her.

Sarah J. Bonfeld from John Milton Bonfeld; plea, desertion.

Camilia A. Simpson from Arthur Simpson; pleas desertion, abandonment and adultery.

Louise A. Garrison, from George W. Garrison, pleas desertion and abandonment.

Subpœnas were awarded in each case.

Application was made by the Tenth ward, Allegheny, School Directors, to borrow money not exceeding eighteen thousand dollars, for erecting school houses. The petition was filed, and due notice ordered to be given.

The petition was filed for a charter of incorporation for the new Mutual Building and Loan Association. A preliminary order was made.

Orphan's Court—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the matter of the application of Thomas Donnelly, guardian of the minor children of Patrick Gormly, deceased, guardian filed his bond, with sureties in $80,000, which was approved.

Report of sale of ten acres of ground, situate on Butler street, Eighteenth wsrd, to Robert Liddell, Esq. Consideration $40,000. Presented and sale confirmed.

Deed of Thomas Donnelly, guardian, to Robert Liddell, acknowledged in open court.

In the matter of rule on Augustus Hani, administrator of John Hani, to show cause why an attachment should not issue. Respondent files through his counsel answer.

In the matter of the application of James W. Hill for guardian; minor in open court chooses James Hill his guardian, whose choice was approved, and James B. Hill appointed guardian upon his giving bond with surety, to be approved in the sum of $500. Bond filed and approved.

The following appraisements of goods to the amount of $300 for the use of widows were presented and approved *nisi*.

Estate of Henry Meisterfield, deceased; estate of Martin Clintner, deceased; estate of John H. Morgan, deceased; estate of Henry Kiphen, deceased.

In the matter of the estate of Peter Burns, deceased—Report of administrator of sale made, presented and confirmed nisi.

In the matter of the estate of John G. Eichenmiller, deceased. Order made upon John Stephens, administrator of estate, to pay over the moneys in his hands forthwith to the parties entitled.

Reports of J. F. Slagle, Esq., auditor appointed to distribute the balance of the moneys in the hands of the administrators of Brice C. Anderson and Hetty Ann Anderson, deceased, presented and by agreement confirmed.

In the matter of the Report of Auditor distributing the funds in hands of C. C. Smith, administrator of Geo. Schnuth and belonging to estate: Alias attachment directed to issue against him.

In the matter of the estate of Francis Harvey deceased—in re-application for sale of real estate—bond of Joseph Mitchell, administrator with sureties in $12,000, filed. Approved.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Nicholas Miller, bankrupt, of Allegheny county. On motion, an order was made allowing the bankrupt to amend his schedules.

James M. House, bankrupt, of Allegheny county. On petition of trustee order was made for the examination of Wm. Hornish, S. Hazlett, And. Ford, Milton H. Kline, and the bankrupt, before Register Knox, at Washington, Pa., on the 11th prox., at 2:30 p. m.; also, petition of John E. Gow, Esq., for special allowance out of said bankrupt's estate, was referred to Register Knox for examination and report.

Isidore Coblentz, bankrupt. Order made for the sale of certain real estate subject to liens and encumbrances.

Hood, Bonbright & Co. vs. Dorsey D. B. Coleman, of Indiana county. Proceedings discontinued.

E. P. Jones, trustee, &c., vs. Hilands & King. A restraining order was granted against Alex. Hilands et al., and a hearing on application for injunction fixed for the 2d prox.

Cohen & Schloss vs. Ellis Harris and Morris A. Fynburgh vs. Abraham Simmons, of Titusville. Injunction dissolved and order appointing provisional assignee was vacated.

J. B. Sneathen & Co. vs. Staib & Co., Pittsburgh. Injunction ordered against S. Ewart & Co. and John Aiken, Esq., their attorney.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

The annual reunion of the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, will be held at Mercer, Mercer Co., Pa., on Tuesday, May 19th, 1874. Colonel John S. McCalmont is the orator of the day; Col. J. B. Knox alternate, Gen. A. J. Warner historian. It is desirable that all arrive at Mercer on Monday, the 18th inst., or in the morning trains of Tuesday. The Shenango and Allegheny Valley Railroad, and New Castle and Franklin Railroad runs to Mercer. Parties can reach Mercer from either New Castle or Greenville by these routes.

INTERESTING TO INVALID LADIES.

HARLEMVILLE, Columbia Co., N. Y.
July 9, 1873.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:

Dear Sir—Your favor is just received. I intended to have written to you several weeks since concerning the improvement in my health, which is now very apparent. I have used one bottle of Favorite Prescription with the best results, although I will admit I was somewhat discouraged after its use (for a short time only). I took it under very disadvantageous circumstances—having the supervision of the house and during the season of "house cleaning" I was obliged, through the incompetency of help, to do more than I ought, and, of course, suffered dreadfully, lifted when I ought not to have raised my hand, and did all I could to bring "order out of chaos"—but upon laying aside all cares and continuing the remedy, I find after using less than one bottle to be so much benefited that I have discontinued the use, with no return of the symptoms of which I wrote you. I have suffered terribly, and what added to my distress was the consciousness of not procuring relief from ordinary sources, at times it seemed about impossible to stand so great was the distress. All of those severe neuralgic pains have disappeared, they were so bad at times I could hardly walk without some external pressure. They seem to have left me like magic, suddenly, and have had no return; all other symptoms have been removed. The severe weakness and faintness have disappeared, and I can go up stairs with comparative ease now. I would have informed you ere this of my improvement, for I appreciated it, but I was fearful it was only transient benefit I was receiving; but I think sufficient time has elapsed to consider the beneficial results permanent. Accept of my best wishes for your future success and your kindness in advising me.

Very truly,
STTH MRS. M. NETTIE SNYDER.

ANOTHER baby was abandoned in Allegheny on Friday night. The latter infant was found about eleven o'clock in a basket on the door steps of Mr. Agnew's house, No. 99 Beech street. The young stranger was apparently about twenty-four hours old, considerable portion of which time it had spent in the basket, judging from its appearance it being almost frozen when found. Clerk McGonnigle took charge of it, and it has been taken to the Poor Farm.

END OF THE "FIRST" CRUSADE.

A HARRISBURG TEMPERANCE LADY REFUSES TO AFFILIATE WITH PITTSBURGH'S PRAYERFUL PLEADERS—REPRESENTATIVE HAYS, OF THE SOUTH SIDE, STRADDLES THE QUESTION—GOVERNOR HARTRANFT NON-COMMITTAL—HE THINKS SUCCESS OF THE MOVEMENT WILL KILL THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—THE LADIES STILL SANGUINE.

The four dozen temperance ladies who visited Harrisburg to tell the Legislature what they thought of the repeal of the Local Option law, returned yesterday morning.

After presenting their petition, the ladies held a prayer meeting in the Library, which was attended by a number of Legislators.

The next move was on the Governor. They found him remarkably reticent, he very carefully abstaining from saying anything one way or the other, perhaps thinking the least said the easiest mended.

AN INTERVIEW.

The Evening Chronicle gives the following interview:

The ladies stated that they represented husbands who voted for temperance men only, and that they desired in office only temperance and God-fearing men.

The Governor replied that he considered the Republican party the temperance party and that the Democratic party was the whisky ring.

Mrs. Matchett said that they intended to have temperance and God-fearing persons elected to office, regardless of party.

The Governor, in reply, said that such a course would probably result in the success of the Democratic party, and in that event the temperance cause would fare worse than at present.

One of the ladies made the remark that things could not be much worse, for they now have in Pittsburgh and Allegheny the Democratic party on one side, and the lager beer element on the other.

To this remark the Governor made no reply further than to indulge in a hearty laugh.

The ladies soon after retired, and the Governor, in bidding them good-bye, wished them God speed in their way.

All the efforts of the fair interviewers were futile as far as getting an unequivocal answer from Gen. John F. H., and they drowned their disappointment in

AN EVENING MASS MEETING

called by the Temperance League of Harrisburg. Rev. Mrs. Swartz, Secretary of the Harrisburg Organization was called on to preside but she rufused. The lady President of the Temperance League would not recognize her sisters from Pittsburgh, and would not assist in their reception nor take any part in their proceedings. While a temperance lady, the President is an anti-crusader, and strongly opposed to carrying on the campaign after the manner of the Pittsburgh prohibitionists.

HOW LEGISLATORS STAND.

Mr. Ramsey of Indiana was with the ladies first, last and all the time.

Mr. Graham wasn't particularly interested in the matter, but gave the ladies his good wishes.

Speaker McCormick dodged the question.

Mr. Wainwright said he understood Dr. Hostetter was in favor of local option as it helped the sale of his bitters. He appears to have allowed the ladies to extract whatever comfort they could from this enigmatical answer.

Mr. Stranahan of Mercer seems to have made the most favorable impression on the ladies of all legislators interviewed.

Mr. Hays straddled the blind by speaking on the side of the crusaders in the forenoon and in the afternoon, after securing their applause in the belief that he was talking for them, he came down flat-footed on the side of free beer. The ladies now think you can't most always tell how a politician stands. The ladies, however, profess to feel assured that they have carried the day, and assert confidently that the bill repealing Local Option will not pass the House on the second reading.

A. V. R. R. CO.

STOCKHOLDERS IN ANNUAL SESSION—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND PRESIDENT.

The stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad held an adjourned meeting in the President's office Friday morning. Several railroad officials from Philadelphia were present, including Col. Thomas A. Scott and George B. Roberts, Esq., and the attendance of stockholders was large. The President's room was draped in mourning out of respect to the memory of the dead. About quarter past eleven o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. Henry Wheelen, of Philadelphia, when the minutes of the last annual meeting were read by the Secretary, N. P. Sawyer, Esq., and approved.

The minutes of the last meeting, at which resolutions were adopted in memory of the deceased President, Col. William Phillips, were also read and approved, and the meeting was declared open for business.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

Mr. F. R. Brunot arose and said that he desired to make a statement in behalf of the directors of the company. During the illness of Mr. Phillips, the late President, which was protracted, he had expected to be able to present a report to the stockholders at their annual meeting, but his illness continued, terminating in death, before his preparations had been completed. The Board of Directors had elected Mr. John Scott a successor to Mr. Phillips and Mr. Scott had taken charge of the management and was carrying on the business of the company as well as possible under the circumstances. It had been concluded not to present a report until the President, who, of course, would be chosen the permanent President of the Board, should have time to prepare the same. He also desired to state that it had been decided hereafter to have the Board of Directors composed of nine gentlemen instead of seven as heretofore.

Mr. Brunot then moved that after choosing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, the meeting adjourn until such time as the President shall be prepared to present a report of the operations of the company for the past year, which would no doubt be soon. The motion was carried.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

On motion of Mr. Brunot, the stockholders then proceeded to elect a Board of Managers, consisting of nine persons, to serve for the ensuing year.

Mr. Edward Gregg, Mr. Sands, and Mr. Childs were chosen tellers, and were sworn by Alderman Taylor to perform their duties faithfully.

Nominations were now in order, when B. K. Wilson, Esq., of the Citizens' National Bank, nominated John Scott, Thomas A. Scott, George B. Roberts, Wm. M. Lyon, Wm. K. Nimick, J. Patton Lyon, B. F. Jones, James Park, Jr., and Felix R. Brunot, who, there being no opposition, were elected, the number of votes cast being 31,564.

The stockholders' meeting then adjourned, to reassemble at the call of the President.

ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT.

The Board of Directors then held a meeting, at which Felix R. Brunot was called to the chair, and William K. Nimick acted as Secretary. On motion of George B. Roberts, John Scott was elected president of the Board, to serve for the ensuing year. Wm. K. Nimick was chosen secretary.

On motion of Col. Thomas A. Scott, the president was requested to have published in pamphlet form all acts of Assembly relating to the company, and on motion of the same gentleman, a resolution was passed providing for the printing of rules and regulations for the government of the Board.

An adjournment was then had, subject to the call of the President.

After adjournment, the new Board of Directors and the President elect, John Scott, Esq., of the Valley road, with Col. T. A. Scott, and Messrs. G. B. Roberts, J. McC. Creighton, Huston, Green and others, Pennsylvania railroad officials, started on a tour of inspection along the line to Oil City. To-day the excursion will be continued over the Bennett's Branch, the tourists returning to-morrow.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION LOANS.

The following, from a recent decision of Judge Wylie, of Washington, D. C., will be of interest to many persons in this vicinity:

Mathias Pabst vs. George H. Plant et al.

1. The advance of money made by a building association to one of the stockholders upon the shares which he owns, is not a loan of money, but a purchase of such stock, and is therefore not affected by usury, and an account rendered by the association in which such advance is charged as a loan, is erroneous.

2. Where the constitution of the association provides that no stockholder shall be permitted to withdraw who has received any portion of his stock in advance until the same has been fully repaid, he is entitled to withdraw on paying up any balance due by him on the settlement of the account, and it is repugnant to equity, in making such settlement, to aid in enforcing fines and penalties of an oppressive character, such as are found in the constitution of the association, and these may properly be excluded from the account.

THE U. S. detectives say they have captured a gang of counterfeiters in Crawford county. Their names are Thomas Earle, John Earle, John Eaton and wife. It is alleged that they were manufacturing bogus five cent nickles in a little town named Bloomfield. They will be tried at the Erie term of the U. S. Court.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ VEGATINE, VEGATINE.

VEGATINE, VEGATINE, VEGATINE.
VEGATINE, VEGATINE, VEGATINE.
VEGATINE, VEGATINE, VEGATINE.

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY.
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY.
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY.

PURELY VEGETABLE, PURELY VEGETABLE.
PURELY VEGETABLE, PURELY VEGETABLE.
PURELY VEGETABLE, PURELY VEGETABLE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
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Cures all diseases arising from Impure Blood.
Cures all diseases arising from Impure Blood.
Cures all diseases arising from Impure Blood.

Sold in Pittsburgh, Sold in Pittsburgh.
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Sold in Pittsburgh, Sold in Pittsburgh.

At the Very Lowest Prices.
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At the Very Lowest Prices.

AT JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
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No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
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No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

☞ DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD AND MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, Pa., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility, and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

☞ PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 30 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases. Book and Circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays excepted.

☞ AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervousdebility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. se27-1yW

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POCKET KNIVES,
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SAMUEL DUFF..........TERRENCE CAMPBELL
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse No. 142 First avenue.
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DR. WM. HALL'S

BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS!

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY.

Consumption is NOT an incurable disease. Physicians assure us of this fact. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and the terrible malady can be conquered.

HALL'S BALSAM IS THIS REMEDY.

It breaks up the Night Sweats, relieves the oppressive tightness across the lungs and heals the lacerated and excoriated surfaces which the venom of the disease produces.

WHILE LIFE LASTS THERE IS HOPE.

It may not be too late to effect a cure even after the doctors have given you up.

HALL'S BALSAM is sold everywhere, and may be had at wholesale of the proprietors, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., at their Great Medicine Warehouse, 8 and 9 College Place, New York. Price $1 per bottle.

HALL'S BALSAM is also a sure remedy for
COUGHS,
COLDS,
PNEUMONIA,
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
SPITTING OF BLOOD,
CROUP,
WHOOPING COUGH,
and all other diseases of the respiratory organs.

Also proprietors of Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup, Carbolic Salve, Edey's Troches, Oxygenated Bitters, Mott's Liver Pills, &c.

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For Spring, 1874.

The New Colorings,
The Best Styles,
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From $5 00 down to 25 cents per yard.

Liberal Discounts
TO CASH BUYERS.
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71 and 73 Fifth Ave.
Next Building to United States Custom House and Postoffice.

L. D. SINE'S
ESTABLISHED 1854.
GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only reliable gift distribution in the country.

$60,000 00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
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167th REGULAR MONTHLY
GIFT ENTERPRISE!
To be Drawn Monday, June 8, 1874.
TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF
$5,000 each in Greenbacks!

Two Prizes $1,000 EACH IN GREENBACKS.
Five Prizes $500 EACH IN GREENBACKS.
Ten Prizes $100 EACH IN GREENBACKS.

One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600.
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $550.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $300 each.
Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each.
Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each.
800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each.
Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.
Number of gifts, 6,500. Tickets limited to 60,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single tickets, $1; six tickets, $5; twelve tickets $10; twenty-five tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE,
Box 86, Cincinnati, O.
Main Office, 101 W. Fifth st.

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

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50,000 NUMBERS.
Class D, to be Drawn April 30, 1874.
5,880 Prizes Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of....	$50,000	500 prizes of..	$100
1 prize of....	12,450	9 prizes of..	$1,000
1 prize of....	10,000	9 prizes of..	500
1 prize of....	7,500	9 prizes of..	300
4 prizes of....	5,000	9 prizes of..	250
4 prizes of....	2,500	36 prizes of..	200
20 prizes of....	1,000	36 prizes of..	150
20 prizes of....	500	180 prizes of..	100
40 prizes of....	250	5,000 prizes of..	10

TICKETS $10. HALF TICKETS $5. QUARTERS $2 50.

☞ Our Lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1874.

☞ Remit at our risk by POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for Circular. Address
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70 ACRES adjoining Allegheny City, on Spring Garden avenue; price only $1,100 per acre. This is a good investment. Terms easy.

30 ACRES, 20 ACRES, 10 ACRES and 6 ACRES on the Pan Handle Railway, near Ingram and Crafton stations; prices from $800 to $1,500 per acre.

3 FINE RESIDENCES on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City; lots 60x240 feet; prices $35,000 to $40,000.

2 FINE HOUSES at Oakland, with lar grounds; $20,000 each.

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NORTH AVENUE AND RIDGE STREET PROPERTY, fronting the Parks, cheap.

We have beautiful building lots in every direction at lower prices and on longer time than any in the market. We have them in Eighteenth ward, Mt. Washington, Ashchenaz, and on the lines of all the railways. Come and see us before you buy.

THOS. F. STEWART.
46 Fifth avenue.

How 'tis Done, Or the Secret Out. ONE package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents. Or one application of my "HAIR CURLER" will curl the hair of either sex beautifully. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cents a package, postpaid, 3 for 50 cents.
EDGAR W. JONES, ASHLAND, Mass.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, April 23, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were passed finally:

An act for the protection of fish.

An act to provide for a review in the Supreme Court on certain criminal cases.

RAILWAYS.

An act authorizing counties, cities, &c. to enter into contracts with railroad companies which enter their limits, whereby they may relocate, change or elevate their roads.

BILLS IN PLACE.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. WEAKLEY—To provide for grading, paving and curbing streets in boroughs and cities.

Mr. DILL—To authorize the settlement of claims of the papers that published the new Constitution without orders.

NON-CONFIRMATION OF JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic Senators again refused to confirm the judicial appointments.

The judges' salary bill was considered on second reading.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Governor renominated all the judges rejected, and also Henry Heice, Esq., for Beaver county.

Mr. McCLURE read in place a bill for the publication of the acts of Assembly.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the judges' salary bill as amended now, and passed to a second reading. It gives Supreme Court judges $7,000; judges of the District and Common Pleas Courts in Philadelphia and Allegheny, $5,000; President Judge of Dauphin, $5,000; Judges of Orphans' Courts now or hereafter established the same as the Common Pleas Judges in their respective counties.

THE HOUSE.

The House reconsidered the vote on House bill No. 182, and after considerable debate passed the same. It was relative to limitations on actions, and was charged as being a general bill to cover a special case in the Hazleton Coal regions.

Mr. ALLEN (Dauphin) tried to defeat it by saying he had been offered five thousand dollars worth of stock for his vote.

Mr. WEBB said that alone should defeat the bill.

Mr. CROSS said there was too much smoke about the bill for him to favor it, but it passed by a vote of 49 to 40. The

AFTERNOON SESSION

was occupied principally by the reading of a bill of fifty-seven sections regulating cities.

At five o'clock, the House got very noisy, Mr. Josephs in the Chair. Members indulged in flinging packages from one side of the hall to the other in a disgraceful manner, when Mr. Stranahan got in a motion to adjourn.

HARRISBURG, April 24, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. WHITE—To authorize councils of boroughs to regulate the collection of taxes.

Mr. DILL—To facilitate transfers of stocks and loans.

JUDICIAL SALARY BILL PASSED FINALLY.

The judicial salary bill was reconsidered and occupied nearly all the session with attempts to amend. The bill was finally passed without change, ayes, 19; nays, 9.

House bill No. 40 and Senate bill No. 202 were passed finally. Senate bill No. 165 was defeated.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. NEWMYER presented a memorial of the Allegheny county medical society praying for a state board of health.

LOCAL OPTION.

Messrs. Young and Christy offered petitions against the repeal of the local option law.

Mr. CHRISTY read in place a bill authorizing managers of hospitals to collect expenses from poor districts for caring for and burying pauper patients.

A supplement to an act relating to the State treasurer and commissioners of sinking fund passed finally.

THE RECENT DISASTER.

Further Particulars.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—A dispatch from a planter in Carroll parish says: From the overflow, there will be twenty-seven plantations in this parish that will make no cotton at all, seven places that may make half a crop and twenty-nine that are good for a full crop. The water from Bennet, Carre and McCullet crevasses have overflowed Grand Point, a settlement in St. James parish, forcing many to leave their homes and seek protection in other localities.

Levee companies' engineer, Van Pelt, reports the crevasse at Hickey's beyond control. It is fully a quarter of a mile wide and about ten feet deep. Hickey's residence, a two story frame cottage, with eight rooms was taken up by the flood and carried to the back part of the plantation where it lodged against trees. Almost the entire parish of West Baton Rouge and the whole of the parish of Iberville lying on right bank of the Mississippi river appear to be under water.

Thomas C. Sullivan, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence of the United States Army, telegraphed the Governor that he had instructions from the Secretary of War to turn over to authorized relief committees 500,000 rations, and asking the names of responsible committees, which instruction the Governor forwarded to him, giving the names of committees appointed for that purpose.

A rain storm occurred this morning, the wind blowing half a gale from the northwest. The northern, eastern and western mails are now due. The Great Republic is due to-morrow with sixty-nine packages of mail matter. The Jackson railroad near Amite bridges has been washed away. On the Mobile road, the bridge over Pearl river was washed away and a portion of West Pascagoula bridge is gone. No trains have arrived by either road.

BOSTON.

Arrest of a Youthful Murderer.

BOSTON, April 23.—Jesse Pomeroy, the lad who murdered a child of John A. Mullen, a cabinet maker, living in Dorchester, Mass., was to-day taken to the undertaker's and shown the body of his victim. When asked if he ever saw the boy before, he said "Yes, but I don't want to look at him any more."

After looking at the body, Detective Woods asked him if he did that, referring to the cutting. He replied "yes, I killed him," and on his way from the undertaker's he said in answer to questions, "I suppose I killed him." Detective Woods then asked him what he thought ought to be done with him, and he replied "put somewhere so I can't do such things."

Pomeroy has been taken from the station house cell to Charles street jail. The child was cut in a similar part of the body as were children whom he mutilated in Chelsea and South Boston. Pomeroy's mother is a dressmaker, living on Broadway, South Boston, and is a worthy and highly respected woman. The youth is undoubtedly insane.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to enable the Mennonites of Russia to effect a permanent settlement on public lands of the United States.

Messrs. Thurman and Sargent opposed its passage and Tipton (Nebraska) spoke in favor thereof.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired and unfinished business being the Louisiana bill, it was taken up and Mr Merrimon addressed the Senate as to the power of the general government over States. Before concluding his argument Mr. Merrimon yielded for a motion to adjourn, which was agreed to and the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House took up the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, concerning citizenship and the rights of United States citizens in foreign countries, when Mr. Orth spoke at length.

At the close of his address the House went into Committee of the Whole (Woodford in the chair) on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

On a motion to strike out the paragraph for salaries of officers of the government of the District of Columbia an angry personal discussion took place between Brown (Ky.) and Starkweather (Conn.,) the former complaining of the latter for having inserted in a speech of his published in the record some weeks ago, a letter written by Brown in the early days of the rebellion counselling shooting any man in Kentucky who would join the Union army, and Brown retaliating by reading to the House Starkweather's letter to Huntingdon, cashier of the Fist National Bank at Washington, asking for pecuniary aid to defray the expenses of his election.

The altercation was continued a long time, and the committee proceeded a little more orderly with the consideration of the bill. The committee rose, having disposed of seven pages of the bill.

Mr. TYNER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Postoffice appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill appropriated $35,653,391, of which $5,634,842 is to come out of the treasury, the rest being derived from postal revenues. For the steamship service to China and Japan, it appropriates $500,000; to Brazil, $150,000; and to the Sandwich Islands, $75,000.

The House then took a recess till half-past seven o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Louisiana bill, and Mr. Merrimon concluded his argument commenced yesterday. He said the Republican party had accomplished its work, and was now on its decline. He would not say what party would succeed it, but the day of the Republican party was over.

Mr. DAVIS (W. Va.)—Amen! [Laughter.]

Mr. MERRIMON, resuming, argued that McEnery was legally elected Governor of Louisiana. The Returning Board, which undertook to count Kellogg in, never had any lawful existence whatever. He said, McEnery being the lawful Governor of the State, had a right to take the State House, and disperse the mob which had assembled there, and he should have done so when that mob was taking possession of the State House.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced by request a bill to provide for a commission upon the subject of the postal telegraph. Referred.

Mr. WINDOM presented the report of the Committee on Transportation Routes, and made a lengthy speech in explanation and advocacy thereof.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) called up the House bill to render available certain balances of unexpended appropriations for the payment of bounty and prize money to colored soldiers and sailors. Passed.

The Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned until Monday.

THE HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Woodford in the chair) on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

A motion by Mr. O'Brien to strike out the paragraph for Bureau of Education gave rise to a long discussion in the course of which Beck alluded to the finance bill and its veto, declaring the Comptroller of Currency had misled the President in regard to the four millions of national currency authorized, but not issued, by stating it was not taken, and leaving the impression it was not a call which was untrue, and all this in order that the twenty-five millions which was to be redistributed when the whole amount authorized was taken up might not be called for, but might be left with eastern banks. He (Beck) did not charge the President with falsehood in the matter, but the President had led the people to infer that this four millions had not been up because it was not wanted. That was the reason why he (Beck) objected to swelling up bureaus that could not be relied upon to give correct information. After further discussion the motion to strike out the paragraph for the Bureau of Education was withdrawn.

The usual annual discussion over appropriations for the Agricultural Department occupied several hours and covered a familiar range of subjects, such as the worthless or local inappropriateness of seeds furnished, supplying to the northwest such seeds as would grow only in the valley of the lower Mississippi, and send down there Pennsylvania rye and Berks oats.

AN OFFICIAL CHARGED WITH USING THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

In the course of the discussion which was generally of an amusing and discursive character, Mr. Ward asserted that some of the departments were making use of official postage stamps to circulate speeches of members, and on being pressed for specifications, he named the Comptroller of the Currency as one official who had thus circulated speeches of several members of the Committee on Banking and Currency and denounced it as favoritism, partiality, wrong and almost as a crime.

A SPICY DISCUSSION.

Mr. RANDALL stated that the subject matter had been informally called to the attention of the Banking Committee. The abuse consisted in the Comptroller of the Currency sending out speeches of some members of the Banking Committee to various banks and persons, but the Comptroller had stated, as a justification, that postage was no greater with the speech than it would have been on correspondence without it.

A member—The speech must have been very light. [Laughter.]

Mr. WARD—The practice would involve favoritism.

Mr. RANDALL—I believe that the speeches of most of the members of the Banking Committee were sent out in that way.

Mr. MERRIAM—None of mine were.

Mr. RANDALL—I believe it was the fault of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. KNOX—And I think with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Ward) that the thing is all wrong, but that is not the first step in that direction, for enormous quantities of seeds are sometimes sent out in the same way through the Agricultural Department.

The paragraphs relating to agriculture were then adopted, after which the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1874.

THE HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Woodford in the chair) on the legislative appropriation bill. The amendment pending yesterday appropriating one million dollars to pay judgments of the Court of Claims was agreed to without discussion.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Mr. NESMITH moved to strike out from the paragraph relating to the debt of justice, the item of $1,400 for the care and subsistence of horses and six hundred dollars for repairs to carriages and harness. He spoke of the Attorney Generals sixteen hundred dollar landalet, and remarked that lawyers of his (Attorney General's) calibre in his State rode the outside of a fifty dollar mule. [Laughter.] There was a Spanish proverb to the effect that if you "put a beggar on horseback he will ride to the devil."

NEGLEY'S MORALS SHOCKED.

Mr. NEGLEY objected to the comparison of an officer of the government to a beggar on horseback.

Mr. NESMITH— I simply referred to the mule. [Laughter.]

THE SPANISH PROVERB.

Mr. NESMITH—I was quoting only the Spanish proverb which says "put a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil." I have no objection to the detmination of the journey in that direction, but I don't want the people to pay for transportation. [Laughter.]

A SPICY COLLOQUY.

Mr. DURHAM said that as a sub-committee of the Committee on Contingent Expenses in the department of justice, he had investigated the subject and would be prepared in a day or two to make a report of the extravagance of that department, but he now desired the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to state how many horses were provided for in this fourteen hundred dollar item.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that the bill said nothing about the number of horses.

Mr. DURHAM—There were three horses kept in the past year. I want to know how many there are to be for 1875.

Mr. GARFIELD—The number of horses in the future I suppose depends on the amount appropriated for their care and keeping.

Mr. DURHAM—How much have you provided for?

A CONGRESSMAN WHO HAS NO BRAINS TO SPARE.

Mr. GARFIELD—I am utterly incapable of furnishing brains to understand my statement. We have a limited amount to be used for the keeping of horses and repair of carriages. If the gentleman thinks that the amount is too large, let him move to reduce it.

Mr. DURHAM—If I have not brains to understand, I have candor and honesty to answer, but the gentleman who is at the head of the Appropriation Committee, and who asks an appropriation of $1,400 for the keeping of horses will not have fairness and candor to answer on the floor of the House, I will leave the House to judge between him and myself.

"NO NEED OF HEAT."

Mr. GARFIELD—There is no need of any heat about this matter. The Attorney General stated to the Commissioner on Appeals, that he is not only compelled to run a Court of Claims on the Government side through his assistants, but also to attend to all cases in the Supreme Court to which the United States is a party; and that there is not a day that he does not require the use of a horse and carriage, and it makes no difference whether it shall be by what the Government owns or whether it is hired. If the gentlemen want to break down the habit of years, and sweep out all arrangements for horses and carriages for the Departments, very well. I have no quarrel with that policy, except that it has not been the custom of the Government for the last seventy-five years. I believe that, in relation to the Attorney General, there has been purchased for him an expensive carriage, which ought not to have been purchased. That, however, was done, not by the Attorney General in person, but by a subordinate, the fund having been always managed by his chief clerk, or one of his assistants. The Attorney General had no knowledge of the matter of expense, and had regretted what had happened.

AN APOLOGY.

He had used an expression in reference to the gentleman from Kentucky (Durham), which he wished to withdraw. He had said testily what he regretted, and hoped the gentleman would pardon him.

Mr DURHAM—I accept the gentleman's apology.

A SHAMEFUL ABUSE.

Mr. WOOD characterized the practice of heads of departments using public horses and carriages for their private conveyance as a shameful abuse, but denied that the practice was one of long standing, or of any standing prior to the Republican administration.

Mr. WHEELER (N. Y.) in reply, produced a voucher found in the War Department, showing that in 1859, in the good days of Buchanan rule, and while the virtuous John B. Floyd was Secretary of War, he charged two hundred dollars for the difference between an old wagon and a fine Germantown carriage.

THE MULE AGAIN.

Mr. G. F. HOAR believed that a reasonable and decent conveyance should be provided for the Attorney General, and he asked the gentleman from Oregon (Nesmuth) whether he would like to have the Attorney General ride down Pennsylvania avenue on the back of a fifty dollar mule.

EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

Mr. NESMITH—First noticing the statement of Wheeler said that the voucher showed that extravagance had been increasing in the ratio of the difference between a two hundred dollar wagon and a sixteen hundred dollar landaulet. In reply to Mr. Hoar, he said he had seen the Attorney General ride in Oregon on a mule; that Phillip II, of Spain, rode on an Andelusian mule through the streets of Madrid when he went to marry Mary of England, and sacred history gave an account of a better man than either of them riding on one of those useful animals, that had no pride of ancestry and no hope of posterity.

THE AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

Finally, the debate was closed, and Nesmith's amendment to strike out items for horses and carriages was agreed to by a vote of 85 to 69.

Mr. G. F. HOAR moved an amendment providing that no civil officer of the Government shall hereafter receive any compensation or perquisities, directly or indirectly, from the Treasury or property of the United States beyond the salary or compensation allowed by law, or shall make any private use of such property or of the services or labor of any person employed in the service of the United States, which service or labor is paid for by the United States provided this shall not be construed to deprive any officer of the United States of such fees as are or may be provided by law in addition to the salary of such officer, or the use of such property as may be expressly by law appropriated for the use of such officer. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON moved an amendment providing that every clerk of the Circuit or District Court of the United States, Marshal, or District Attorney shall reside permanently in the district where his official duties are to be performed, and shall give his personal attention thereto, and in case any such officer shall remove from his district or shall fail to give personal attention to the duties of his office except in cases of sickness, such office shall be deemed vacant. Adopted.

At last the consideration of the bill was concluded and the Committee rose.

The main question was ordered and the House adjourned.

FINANCIAL.

Letter of the Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The letter addressed to Representative Beck by Comptroller Knox, dated to-day, and read at the request of Beck in the House, calls the attention of Beck to his statement of Friday that the Comptroller had represented to the President that four millions of national bank currency was not taken when there were one hundred and twenty-eight applicants for it, and that he had deceived the President and held circulation to save twenty-five millions to his friends in the East. The Comptroller asks Beck to cause to be read in the House an extract from his last annual report showing the difficulties in the way of the execution of the act of July 12th, 1870.

Following is the substance of the extract: That, under the act of July 12th, 1870, the Comptroller is required, after the fifty-four millions is taken up, to make a requisition upon the banks of New York city, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut for twenty-five millions, and if those requisitions are not complied with within one year thereafter, he is authorized to sell bonds and deposit legal tenders in the treasury, but there is no provision in the act for the return of national bank currency to the treasury for redemption, and the act is therefore inoperative, and under its provisions no considerable amount of national bank currency would be returned for distribution for eighteen months after requisition is made.

The Comptroller also asked Mr. Beck to read a copy of the letter addressed by the former to W. W. Phelps, of the Committee on Banking and Currency on the third of February last, enclosing the bill which he prepared for the purpose of promptly withdrawing twenty-five millions of national bank circulation from the eastern States and distributing the same to the West and the South. The bill of the Comptroller requires national banks in the States named in a letter to Phelps to deposit legal tender notes in excess of $300,000 of their circulation with the Treasurer, and requires the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and depositories of the United States to assort the circulation of these banks and return it to the Comptroller for destruction, and authorizes the Comptroller thereupon to surrender to the banks the bonds held as security for such circulation. The circulation of notes of banks which failed and are in liquidation are also to be assorted and returned to the Comptroller for destruction, and immediately thereupon the amounts destroyed are to be re-issued to banks in the West and South. The Comptroller is confident that within sixty days after the passage of the act, he can supply every application from the West and South for the next two years with the currency withheld from the other States.

LOUISIANA SUFFERERS

Contributions Forwarded From Different Quarters.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Ex-Governor Herbert to-day received a telegram from the Mayor of New Orleans saying, request President Grant to order rations to be issued promptly. The wants of our people are pressing. He who gives quickly gives doubly to a starving people.

President Grant replied as follows:

DEAR GOVERNOR: Before receiving the resolution of Congress authorizing the issue of assistance to the Louisiana sufferers, I directed the Commissary General to send all the rations of flour, meat, rice and beans he could to the people now in distress. In addition to the above, the Quartermaster General, with orders of the President has caused to be sent from the depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., a considerable supply of flannel, blouse jackets, shoes, hats and caps to the sufferers.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Nearly two thousand dollars and a large quantity of flour, corn meal, bacon, &c. were contributed in a few minutes on 'change to-day for the benefit of the sufferers by the overflow of the lower Mississippi river. All committees appointed on Wednesday are at work, but have not reported yet. At a meeting of the several committees this afternoon, it was decided to invest all money collected in food supplies and ship them to New Orleans in charge of an agent selected by the committee who will deliver them to Mayor Wiltz.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 24.—The Board of Trade to-day appointed several committees to thoroughly canvass the city for donations to the Louisiana relief fund, and a considerable amount has already been subscribed, which will be forwarded at once.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 24.—The fund for the relief of the Louisiana sufferers amounts to $50,000, with continued subscriptions.

AGRICULTURAL.

Condition of the Crops.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 24.—The following is an abstract of the summaries to be published to-morrow by the National Crop Reporter: The area planted in Irish potatoes last year in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin was, in round numbers, five hundred and fifty-four thousand acres, the average percentage of increase upon which is estimated at nearly five per cent., or about twenty-eight thousand acres. Correspondents in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin estimate the probable increase in this area, of barley, to be at two and six-tenths per cent. as compared with last year.

The average condition of swine in April in the eight States named above, shows a very low rate as compared with the condition at the same date last year. Representing the latter by one hundred, the average for the eight States is a fraction less than eighty-one. None of the States named report over ninety, and Missouri returns as low as sixty-seven. The average prices of leading articles for April are as follows: Wheat, one dollar and seventeen cents; corn, fifty-five cents; oats forty-four cents; hay, nine dollars and twenty seven cents; swine, four dollars and sixty-six cents; potatoes, one dollar and twelve cents. There is shown since March 15th, an advance on corn, oats and hay, and a decline in wheat, swine and potatoes.

ARKANSAS.

The Situation.

LITTLE ROCK, April 23.—This morning Secretary of State Johnson called on Mr. Brooks and demanded possession of his office, but Brooks refused on the ground that he had signed Gov. Baxter's proclamation convening the Legislature. Johnson held there never was any doubt about his election.

All the forces remain in about the same position as last night.

The funeral of the late Major C. Hall to-day was one of the largest ever seen in this city. Mr. Brooks made a speech to his forces this morning in which he announced his determination to hold the State House in spite of everything.

THE FLOOD IN LOUISIANA.

Immense Destruction of Property

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—The Times says: The extent of the damage which has resulted from the great overflow is just beginning to be fully understood; that it was vast, was readily conceived, but that it should involve five millions of acres, and a population of 178,000, was apparently beyond reasonable calculation; yet such is really the case.

THE RICHEST COTTON REGIONS INUNDATED.

In the cotton regions, it is now ascertained that nine of the largest and richest parishes producing cotton, have been inundated. The parishes of Carroll, Morehouse, Richland, Madison, Franklin, Tensas, Caldwell, Concordia and Catahoula, are all overflowed, embracing fully 2,500,000 acres. The amount of cotton land in these parishes in actual cultivation is ascertained to be 250,000 acres, besides 100,000 acres in corn. These estimates include only large places, leaving out hundreds of small farms and all estimates for cattle, hogs, and gardens. The population of these nine parishes is 20,394 whites, and 54,033 blacks, according to the census of 1870.

THE DAMAGE IN THE SUGAR-PRODUCING PARISHES.

In the sugar-producing parishes it has been discovered that an equal if not a greater amount of ruin and suffering has been caused. These parishes are Pointe Coupee, East Baton Range, West Baton Range, Herville Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, Terrebonne and Plaquemium is overflowed. These parishes cover nearly 2,500,000 acres, tilled and untilled, including a production of 30,000 hogshead of sugar, besides a large product of rice, and the crops of small farmers, of whom there are many hundreds, who have lost their stock and pretty much everything else they posses. The population of these parishes, according to the census of 1870, was 50,367 whites and 72,241 blacks, making a total of 125,608, from which must be deducted the population of East Baton Range, as only a small portion of that parish has suffered from the overflow. That deduction being made, the parishes named contain a population of 103,609. In all the parishes named, it is believed that more than 25,000 people are now in actual suffering for the necessary supplies of life, and that in less than sixty days the number of those whose circumstances will require alleviation will increase to more than 50,000 persons.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS REPORTED IN A DESTITUTE CONDITION.

Captain Blanks, in a letter to a member of the Relief Committee, says: I present you a statement of the localities and numbers needing help at once, so that you may present the same to the Governor and the Committee on Distribution appointed by his Honor the Mayor. On lower Black river, 300 persons; Mardes, including that part of Concordia parish on Black river, 500; Wilson's, on Black river, 400; Trently, including ten bas bayou, on Little river, 1,200; Harrisonburg, including bayou Louis, 1,000; Stark's Landing, including Brain's Landing, 300; Carter's Landing, 400; Bunker Hill, including both sides of the river and swamp, Balsoven, Ouachita, and Boeuf, 1,500; Columbia, including Franklin and Ouachita or Boeuf, and between Ouachita and Boeuf river, 2,000; St. Albans, including the bottom on both sides, 1,500; Hopewell and Waco, including back swamp up to Ouachita line, 1,000; Monroe, 1,500. Total, 11,600 persons—which is the lowest estimate. This number may be said to be in actual want, and may have been so for days, as they have now been under water some two or three weeks.

They have lost all their hogs, and nearly all their cattle are either lost or starving. The people themselve have neither money nor credit; no place to go, and nothing to do. But this estimate by no means discloses the distress of those residing on small bayous and creeks, who have been overflowed by back-water and floods of the dam there, and generally have been on land, but have lost most of their stock and improvements, and are out of provisions and money. Making crops are so discouraging, that none are willing or able to advance. If these be added to the number needing help, it will not fall short of 25,000 people in the district referred to.

NEW YORK.

Great Reduction of European Excursionists Anticipated.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Inquiry at the office of the different steamship lines show that the aggregate number of travelers to Europe this season will probably be much less than in 1873. This reduction is generally attributed to the effects of the late panic and unsettled state of currency. While many, in consequence cannot afford the luxury of an ocean trip, others who could well bear the expense have deemed it inexpedient to leave their business, and this situation of many heads of families has kept at home their dependents. Some influence, it is said, has also probably been exerted by the fact that there are no unusual attractions in Europe this year, and by dread of ocean perils, inspired by late disasters. Outward freights this season are generally abundant and in some leves show an excess over last year.

Recent disasters to the General Trans-Atlantic Company have not, it is said perceptibly affected the number of passengers by French steamers, as but few of those booked have withdrawn their names, and the St. Laurient, which sails a week from to-day will carry about one hundred and fifty. A considerable falling off from a year ago is expected during the season from the same causes, which affect other companies.

SAILING OF SIR LAMBERTON LORRAINE.

Sir Lamberton Lorraine sailed for England to-day. He was accompanied to the steamer by Major General Hancock and staff, and other gentlemen. The engrossed complimentary resolutions of the city were presented to Sir Lamberton.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

A Washington dispatch gives the opinion of Sir Edward Thornton filed on Wednesday last in the case of Rafael Agerirere against the United States, awarding that the motion heretofore made by the agent of the United States to dismiss and reject this claim be allowed, and the claim was accordingly rejected. This was a test case of the class known as Indian depredation claims against the United States, the aggregate of which amounted to some thirty-one million dollars. Mexico asserted the liability of the United States mainly by reason of certain provisions of the old treaty of the peace of 1848. The United States through their agent maintained that if any liability attached to them under that treaty on this account, such liability was released by the treaty of 1853. The commissioners having disagreed upon questions raised by the motion of the agent of the United States referred the matter to an umpire for his decision with the result above indicated. It was upon this question that the commissioner, on the part of Mexico, M. Guzman, caused a dead lock in the business of the commission and was recalled, being succeeded by Mauel Zamacola. The interruption of business at one time threatened to render void all the work of the commission, so that the removal of this obstacle will now facilitate the labors of the commissioners on the part of the United States and Mexico.

BREVITIES.

The new nine story French flat hotel, known as the Stevens' House at Fifth avenue and Twenty-seventh street has been suddenly deserted owing to the bulging of the wall on the Fifth avenue front, and there are serious cracks and crumbling of bricks, extending from the second to the fourth story. Huge timbers are now braced against the building to keep it from tumbling into the avenue.

Mayor Havemeyer is about to publish a portion of the message he sent to the Common Council when mayor in 1848, to show how economically the city was then governed.

There were thirty-nine cases of small pox the past week, an increase of fourteen over the previous week.

A Paris dispatch states that on Thursday, Frank Riggs and William Payne, Americans, went to the Belgian border to fight a duel, but the police interfered, and the duelists returned to their residences. Words spoken about a young lady is given out as the cause of the meeting, but the real reason is said to be an affray between the fathers of the young men a fortnight ago, in the Washington Club, Paris.

William M. Twesd is to be remanded to-day to hospital duty in the penitentiary, under a resolution of the Board of Management.

The Butter and Cheese Exchange has protested against the new article called oleomanagarine, being called butter and sold as such. The exchange says the future of the American butter trade demands that the two be kept separate.

Messrs. Arnold, Wolf and Villard, members of the council of foreign bondholders of Frankfort, have arrived, with a view of arranging differences between several classes of American bonds now in default, and of arranging with companies for terms of accommodation, or in case of resort to legal proceedings, to protect claims of their bondholders.

THE STORM.

Reports From Various Quarters.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 26.—A terrific gale at Bennington, Vermont, demolished a steeple one hundred and sixty feet high on the new Congregational Church. Part of the falling steeple struck an adjoining residence, crushing in the roof. The snow drifted ten feet deep here to-day.

CANADA.

TORONTO, Ont., April 26.—A strong east wind last night broke out about two miles of the eastern end of the Ice Bridge. It now extends only two miles below the city.

NEW YORK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 26.—The storm of yesterday and last night at Boston Corners, was terrific and heavier than known before in years. The Harlem mail train was compelled to lay at Millertown, for fear of being blown from the rails. At Wiseman's Cut the snow was four feet deep.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 26.—It began snowing here last evening. One foot of snow fell in twelve hours. It was one of the heaviest snow storms of the season.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—A wind and rain storm passed over this city yesterday and to-day, causing considerable damage. Two houses, in course of construction, on Mifflin street, were blown down. Also a house in Frankford.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 26.—A severe snow storm, accompanied by a heavy gale has prevailed throughout the New England States to-day. The snow is from six inches to a foot in depth. At Rockland the gale has been the severest experienced for years, and resulted in much damage to shipping. Six or seven vessels are ashore. Twenty inches of snow is reported at Danbury.

MARINE NEWS.

The Steamship Silesia Reported Aground.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Agents of the Hamburg and American Packet Company have received no dispatches to-day in regard to the steamship Silesia, reported by cable aground in the Elbe and in a dangerous position.

The Silesia is an iron screw steamship, built at Greenock in 1869, and is regarded as one of the best vessels of the Hamburg line. She is about 350 feet in length, 40 feet in depth, and of 3,400 tons burden. She sailed from this port for Hamburg on the 11th of April with a full cargo consisting of 7,000 bushels of grain and a large quantity of provisions and tobacco. Being an extra steamer, she carried but fifteen passengers, of whom eleven were steerage. Her cabin passengers were J. Grossman, Earnest Polig, Leopold Weil, and Miss Leonhard.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived—Steamships St. Laurent from Brest, State of Georgia from Glasgow, Donan from Bremen and Castalia from Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, April 25.—Steamships Abyssinia from New York, Holsatia from New York and Illinois from Philadelphia arrived out.

ARKANSAS.

The Situation Unchanged.

LITTLE ROCK, April 25.—There has been little change in the situation to-day. The truce between both parties was put to an end to-day. Yesterday, Baxter, through his representatives, made a proposition to Brooks to leave the final determination of the question between them to a competent tribunal, and in the meantime that both forces should be retired except a body guard for each. These proposals Mr. Brooks last night refused to accede to, whereupon all negotiations were ended and matters remain now where they did one week ago except that Baxter has convened the Legislature, the meeting of which body Brooks is opposed to.

News from Pine Bluff to-night states that Brigadier General H. King White, of the Baxter forces, to-day proclaimed martial law in Jefferson county, and took possession of the Court House at that place.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—A quantity of muskets, small arms and ammunition was shipped from here to-day for Little Rock, said to be for Brooks.

VIRGINIA.

Message of the Governor.

RICHMOND, April 23.—Governor Kemper, in his message to the Legislature to-day, suggests the necessity for thoroughly amending the State constitution. He opposes the creation of a constitutional convention for this purpose, or that the General Assembly should assume the task of revising the whole constitution, and proposes the appointment of a commission composed of five or seven statesmen to frame such a constitution as would commend itself to the Legislature and people, to be submitted at the next annual session of the present Legislature.

Jesse Pomeroy, of Boston, the supposed murderer of the child, Horace H. Miller, was fully committed on Saturday without bail.

VARIETY VS. VALUE.

HOW LAY DOCTORS DIFFER—A NUT FOR THE TAXPAYERS AND THE CITIZENS TO CRACK—REPORT OF THE VIEWERS APPOINTED TO VALUE AND APPRAISE THE THREE DIFFERENT SITES SELECTED FOR THE NEW POSTOFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE AND UNITED STATES COURT ROOMS.

The Viewers appointed in the matter of the petition of the late Hon. H. B. Swoope, Attorney of the United States, "in behalf of the United States, for the appointment of viewers to value and appraise property to be selected as a site for Government buildings in the City of Pittsburgh," made their report on Saturday to the Common Pleas Court. The following tabulated statement will show in detail the various values put upon the property included in each site, by the assessor, the owner and the viewers. The latter were Messrs. B. F. Jones, Jno. D. Bailey, Chas. H. Paulson, A. H. English, A. Millar, James Veech and Jacob Reese. The reader, after noticing particularly the variety and discrepancy between the three columns of figures, will naturally conclude that real estate values are somewhat fictitious if not ludicrous, and that there are "many men of many minds." Following are the figures:

SITE NO. 1.

The first site is bounded by Smithfield street, Fourth avenue, Cherry alley and Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, is two hundred and forty feet square, and is of the total value of five hundred and forty thousand nine hundred dollars ($540,900.)

No.	Name of Owners and Descriptions.	Ass'ed value.	Own'rs value.	View's value.
1	Mrs. Hartley, 20 feet on Smithfield by 60 feet on Fourth ave	$ 28,900	$ 60,000	$ 34,000
1	R. H. Hartley, 20 feet on Smithfield by 60 feet	21,000	......	25,000
2	And. Milliken, 60 feet 11 in Smithfield by 60 ft	63,100	110,375	65,000
3	Freehold Bank, 39 ft 7 in Smithfield by 60 feet	50,550	60,000	55,000
4	Mrs. Mary Kilgore, 41 ft 3½ in Smithfield by 60 ft, and lot in rear 20 ft on Lemon alley	44,300	75,000	57,150
5	Mrs. Margaret Kearcher, 20 ft Smithfield by 60 ft	21,600	3,000	25,500
6	William G. Hawkins, 20 ft Smithfield by 60 ft	20,500	......	23,000
7	Mrs. Anna M. Schmidt, 20 ft Smithfield by 60 ft Diamond	26,000	40,000	27,500
8	William Barker, 20 feet Diamond st by 40 ft	9,500	12,000	9,000
9	E. W. H. Schenley, 140 ft Diamond by 110 ft to Lemon alley, subject to 25 years lease	35,000	......	7,700
9-1	Geo. Hochschwender, lease 20 ft Diamond of above and building	......	......	11,350
9-2	Frazier Bros., lessees 100 ft of above	18,000	......	42,000
9-3	Henry Levy, lessee 20 ft of above	......	......	16,500
10	I. F. Edmunson, 20 ft Diamond by 110 ft on Cherry alley	18,000	40,000	23,500
11	Geo. Bailey's heirs, 20 ft Fourth av by 100 to Lemon alley	8,000	21,000	16,500
12	Thos. Steele, 20 ft Fourth av by 100 ft to Lemon alley	8,000	16,000	15,000
13	Dr. Julian Rogers, 20 ft Fourth av by 100 feet to Lemon alley	8,000	15,300	14,500
14	Robert Arthurs, 20 feet Fourth av by 100 ft to Lemon alley	6,500	12,000	12,000
15	Walter H. Lowrie, 40 ft Fourth av by 100 ft to Lemon alley	12,700	......	20,000
16	John Brown, 20 ft Fourth av by 100 ft to Lemon alley	6,750	......	10,000
17	H. Brady Wilkins, 40 ft Fourth av by 100 ft on Cherry alley	15,300	......	28,500

SITE NO. 2.

The second site is bounded by Smithfield street, Sixth avenue, Strawberry alley and extending back from Smithfield street two hundred and sixty feet, is in size two hundred and forty by two hundred and sixty feet, and is of the total value of six hundred and fifty-one thousand two hundred and ninety dollars ($651,290 00).

No.	Names of Owners and Description.	Ass'ed value.	Own'rs value.	View's value.
1	Cumberland Pres. Church 19 ft. 6 in. Sixth avenue, by 115 ft	......	for all. $ 70,000	$ 20,000
2	Mrs. Charlotte Blume, 40 ft. 6 in., Sixth avenue, by 240 ft. to Strawberry alley	$ 22,300	65,000	47,500
3	Dr. And. Fleming, 20 ft. Sixth avenue, by 240 ft	12,900	30,000	27,200
4	J. H. Demler 20 ft. Sixth avenue, by 240 ft	19,000	30,000	28,000
5	Geo. B. Edwards, 20 ft. Sixth avenue, by 240	13,300	30,000	28,500
6	Wm. P. Weyman, 20 ft, Sixth avenue, by 240 ft	13,900	30,500	28,300
7	D. McFerron ½, and Anna B. McFerron ½, 18 ft, Sixth avenue, by 120 ft	7,500	......	10,000
8	Peter Conway and wife, and heirs of Margaret Anderson, 21 ft Sixth avenue, by 120 ft	7,900	......	11,800
9	Central Pres. Church, 55 ft. Smithfield st, by 60 ft lot in rear 20 ft Sixth avenue	......	65,000	65,000
10	King, Reed & Co., 25 feet Smithfield street by 60 ft Sixth avenue	32,000	50,000	41,250
11	J. M. Lytle, 40 ft Smithfield street by 60 ft	41,500	72,000	50,000
12	J. H. Johnston, 40 ft on Smithfield street by 90 ft	49,500	60,000	51,000
13	Bailey, Farrel & Co., 40 ft Smithfield, by 60 ft; 30 ft Strawberry alley, by 80 ft; 30 ft Strawberry alley, by 120	58,750	185,871	176,440
14	J. Lougthridge, 20 ft on Smithfield street by 60 ft	21,500	38,000	28,000
15	Adam Paff, 20 ft Smithfield street, by 60 ft on Strawberry alley	25,100	40,000	29,500
16	J. W. Dalzell, 19 ft 6 in on Church alley, by 18 ft. Line of site runs through building	5,800	......	3,000
17	Keiser's heirs, 19 ft 6 in. Strawberry alley by 80 ft	5,000	12,000	6,000

SITE NO. 3.

The third site is bounded by Smithfield street, Seventh avenue, Cherry alley and Strawberry alley, is two hundred and forty feet square, and is of the total value of five hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred dollars ($544,300 00).

No.	Name of Owners and Description.	Ass'ed value.	Own'rs value.	View's value.
1	Magdalena Diehl, 20 feet on Smithfield street by 56 ft. 6 inches Strawberry alley	$22,500	$40,000	$25,100
2	Mary J. O'Neil, 20 feet on Smithfield by 56 ft 6 in	20,500	30,000	22,000
3	G. H. Dauler, 20 ft Smithfield by 56 feet 6 inches	20,500	......	22,500
4	J. H. Hammer, same	20,500	50,000	22,500
5 & 11	B. Auth, 20 ft Smithfield by 110 ft to Miltenberger alley	21,000	60,000	28,500
6	G. H. Dauler, 20 ft Smithfield by 110 feet, and 20 feet Smithfield by 56 feet 6 inches	54,000	......	46,100
7	Dr. Samuel A. Sterrett, 20 feet Smithfield by 110 ft to alley	26,600	50,000	28,500
8	Jacob Keller, 20 ft Smithfield by 110 ft to alley	28,500	63,000	39,500
9	M. E. Church, 60 ft Smithfield by 110 ft on Seventh avenue	......	150,000	86,150
10	F. A. Spiane, 20 feet Miltenberger alley by 53 feet 6 inches	3,300	7,000	7,000
12	G. H. Dauler, 40 feet Miltenberger alley by 55 feet 6 inches	5,500	......	10,000
13	Mary J. O'Neil, 25 feet 6 inches Strawberry alley by 40 feet	2,640	11,000	7,000
14	G. H. Dauler, 20 ft Strawberry alley by 40 feet on alley	2,300	......	10,500
15	J. G. Kery, 24 feet Strawberry alley by 33 feet on Miltenberger	2,300	10,000	8,000
16	G. H. Dauler, 13 feet 6 inches on Miltenberger by 24 feet	2,300	......	1,750
17	John Schmidt, 13 feet 6 inches on Miltenberger by 24 feet	2,600	4,000	3,000
18	John Liston, 20 feet on Miltenberger by 54 feet	2,400	9,000	5,500
19	Sarah A. Smitt, 20 feet Miltenberger by 54 feet	2,600	10,000	5,600
20	James John, 20 feet Miltenberger by 35 feet	2,300	10,000	6,000
21	John Rabbold, 20 feet Miltenberger by 55 feet	2,300	10,000	5,800
22	First English Lutheran Church, 66 feet Seventh avenue by 100 feet on Miltenberger	......	66,000	50,300
23	City of Pittsburgh, 28 feet on Seventh avenue by 100 feet	......	......	27,000
24	Mrs. M. Patrick, 20 feet on Seventh avenue by 100 feet Cherry alley	12,200	25,000	24,500
25	Mrs. Mary Mead, 40 feet Cherry alley by 66 feet	4,800	20,000	10,100
26	Edward Newel, 20 feet Cherry alley by 65 feet	2,500	9,000	5,000
27	Mrs. Nancy Moorhead, 20 feet Cherry alley by 66 ft	2,500	10,000	5,700
28	Dennis McMullin, 20 feet Cherry alley by 75 feet	2,900	12,000	6,100
29	Sebastian Nevergold and wife, 24 feet Strawberry alley by 40 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	Jno. Morrow, 20 feet Strawberry alley by 40 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	F. Emmingshouse, 23 feet Strawberry alley by 54 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	C. Helfer, 20 feet Strawberry alley by 54 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	113⅛
U. S. Sixes, 1881	120
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	122
Five-Twenties, 1862	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	120⅛
Five-Twenties, 1865	121⅜
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	120⅜
Five-Twenties, 1867	120⅝
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	120¾
Ten-Forties	115⅛
Ten-Forties (coupons)	115¼
Currency Sixes	116⅝
New Five Per Cents	115¼

STOCKS.

Western Union	74⅞
Adams Express	98
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	78
American Express	62
United States Express	68
Pacific Mail	46½
New York Central	98¾
Erie	34¾
Harlem	126
Michigan Central	78
Michigan Southern	77⅜
Panama	106
Union Pacific	35
Illinois Central	101
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87½
Northwestern	47⅝
Northwestern preferred	65
Northwestern common	48¼
Rock Island	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	57
Toledo and Wabash	42½
Fort Wayne	93⅞
Chicago and Alton	102
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅞
St. Paul	37½
St. Paul preferred	58
C. C. and I. C	22¼

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	122
Five-Twenties, 1862	118⅜
Five-Twenties, 1864	120½
Five-Twenties, 1865	121½
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	120⅜
Five-Twenties, 1867	120⅝
Five-Twenties, 1868	120¾
New Fives	116⅝
Ten-Forties	115¼
Currency Sixes	116½

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	487½
Missouri	94½
Tennessee, old	88½
Tennessee, new	83
Virginia, new	35
Virginia, old	32
North Carolina, old	22
North Carolina, new	17

STOCKS.

Canton	69
Western Union Telegraph	74⅝
Quick Silver	24½
Adams Express	98
Fargo	75½
American Express	62
United States Express	66
Pacific Mail	45¼
New York Central	98⅜
Erie	34⅜
Erie preferred	55
Harlem	126½
Harlem preferred	128
Michigan Central	77
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	87½
Northwestern common	46⅞
Northwestern preferred	66½
Rock Island	99⅞
New Jersey Central	105½
St. Paul	37⅜
St. Paul preferred	58
Toledo and Wabash	41½
Toledo and Wabash preferred	71
Fort Wayne	93½
Terre Haute	10
Terre Haute preferred	14½
B. H. and E	
Chicago and Alton	102
Chicago and Alton preferred	104
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅜
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	65
Burlington and Quincy	103½
Lake Shore	76⅞
Panama	22
Illinois Central	101
Union Pacific	34⅜
Central Pacific	94½
Union	98
Hartford and Erie	1⅝
Delaware & Lackawana	106½

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, April 30, 1874.

REMARKS—The unfavorable weather put a check on trade to a certain extent. The roads leading to the city were almost impassable. Our rivers are again very high from the head waters to the mouth. Produce—The leading dealers are well supplied and a fair business was transacted. The coal run on this water will be a small one. The low prices in the southern and western markets offer but slight inducements to send out coal. Flour—We can report a firm market and a good jobbing demand; so far as prices are concerned, they remain unaltered; dealers are well supplied; the mills are running pretty much to their full capacity and are manufacturing a very superior article of flour. Bacon—We can report a firm market at the advance we have before noted; holders of round lots are well pleased with the present situation of smoked meats. Butter dull and prices are steadily declining; the bottom has not yet been reached. Cheese is firm and sells readily; the stock in first hands is a small one.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,137	Apples, bbls	174
Butter, pks	28	Corn, sks	737
Bacon, tcs	174	Wheat, sks	850
Oats, sks	1,154	Cheese, bxs	250
Rye, sks	82	Potatoes, bush.	2,135
Barley, sacks	440		

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off and so has the demand; the result was a quiet market, with sales in a regular way at $4 00, $5 00@6 00 per bbl.

ASHES—The market was entirely devoid of animation; in the absence of sales we omit figures.

APPLE BUTTER—As before noted the demand was fair and sales regular at prices that have ruled for some time, viz: 65@75c per gallon.

ALES—The market was unsettled, and prices uncertain. The nominal rates are: India ale $11; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9 00 per barrel; half barrels in proportion.

BAGGING—We have no change to note in regard to this article. The Penn Mill rates are: two bushels 35c; two and a half bushels 42c; three bushels 50c each.

BROOM CORN—As before mentioned, dealers report a steady trade demand for small lots; prices are unchanged, viz: red 5@6c; green 7@8c; hurl 9@10c.

BEANS—The demand has been well maintained, as they have to a certain extent taken the place of potatoes; sales were made at prices ranging from $2 00@2 25 per bushel.

BEESWAX—The demand was only moderate; the current rates are 25@30c per lb.

BUTTER—The market was dull with more sellers than buyers; the opinion is that the bottom has not yet been reached; sales were made at a variety of prices; we quote common 10@12½c; fair to medium 20@25c; prime to choice 30@32c per lb.

CHEESE—The receipts are increasing, still the stock in first hands is a small one; we quote new Ohio Dairy 12@13c; Ohio Factory 16@17c; prime old New York Goshen 19c; Sweitzer 15@17c per pound.

COUNTRY BACON—Shoulders 7½@8c; clear sides 9@9½c; hams 9½@10c; lard 9@9½c.

CRANBERRIES—Firm at $15@18 per barrel.

CANNED GOODS—The demand is slowly improving without any alteration in prices; peaches 3 lb cans $3 25@3 35 per dozen; tomatoes $2 25@2 35; corn $2 75@2 85.

COKE—Market dull at $3 00@3 25 per ton.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is improving; apples 9@10c; sliced 12@13c; peaches, halves 14@15c.

EGGS—Are in good demand at 16@17c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was firm with a good trade demand; holders are not disposed to make the least concessions in order to effect sales; the current rates are spring wheat $6 75@7 25; red winter $7 75@8 25; white wheat $9@10 per bbl. Rye flour steady with sales at $5 50@5 75 per barrel.

GRAIN—The receipts of all descriptions have been light for some time. Oats during the past two days have come in more freely, and so has wheat. The following are the present prices. Wheat—red winter $1 63@1 65; white $1 70@1 75; millers are disposed to find fault with present prices. Oats held firmly with limited stocks to operate on; the extreme rates are 58, 60@62c as per quality. Corn—market nearly bare with a good demand for shelled. Prices are tending upward and quoted at 83@85c, with sales af a round lot at 83c; ear corn 80@82c. Rye—market quiet and prices unchanged viz.: $1 05@1 08. Barley in the absence of sales, we omit figures.

GROCERIES—The activity before noted has not been maintained. Roasted coffee has further advanced one cent per lb. This is about the only change we have to note. Fine weather for a few days would do a good deal to improve trade. The present rates are:

Green Coffees—Fancy 28c; choice 27c; prime 26c; good 25c; Java 36c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee in papers is now at 30c; loose 29½c. Roasted Java 40c per lb.

Sugars—Standard Ex. C 9¾@10c, B 9¾@10¼c; A 10@10¼c; standard hards 11@11¼c. Franklin No. 2, extra, 9¼c; American extra 8¾c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75c; choice 80c and scarce; old or prime 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 65c; amber 60@65c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8¼c; Rangoon 8c.

Oat Meal—Per keg $5 00; per barrel $9 50. Pearl Barley, Nos 3 and 4, 8½c per lb.

Candles—Mould candles 11c; sterine 14c; star do 19c.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 75 per box; Proctor & Gamble's German 7½c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

FISH—The market was steady with a good local demand; the present prices are: No. 1 mess Mackerel $32; No. 1 mess Mackerel $33. Extra No. 1 Shore Mackerel $23. Extra No. 1 Bay Mackeral $19. No 1 Bay Mackerel $17. Extra No. 2 Mackerel $17. No. 2 Bay Mackerel are held at at $16 per bbl. No 3 Mackerel are out of market. George's Codfish $8 00@8 50 per 100 lbs. Medium do $6 00. Bloaters ½ boxes 85c, whole boxes $1 70. Lake Trout $7 00@7 50. White Fish $8 00@8 50. Lake Trout $7 00@7 50. Red Herring, scales, 50c per box; No. 1 35c per box.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1 75c; No. 2 65c per lb.

HAY—The market was steady with a good trade demand; we quote baled from wharf and depot at $20@23 per ton as per quality.

HOMINY—We quote from first hands $5 00; in a jobbing way $5 50 per barrel.

POULTRY—With light supplies the market was firm; dressed chickens 13@14c per lb; live 55@70c per pair.

POTATOES—The receipts are increasing; we can report a moderate demand without any change in prices; sales were made by the car load on track at $1 15@1 25 per bushel; early rose $3 75@4 00 per barrel.

PROVISIONS—Hams sugar cured 13½c; plain 13¼c; shoulders 9¼@9½c; breakfast bacon 12@12½c; dried beef 16½@17c; beef tongues $6@7 per dozen; plain shoulders 8½c; rib sides 10c; short rib 10½c; clear 11c; mess pork $18 50 per bbl. Lard, tierces 11½c; half bbls 11¾c; buckets 12¼c; in 3-lb caddies 13¼c; in 5-lb caddies 13½c; in 3-lb pails 14¼c; in 5-lb pails 14¼c; in 6-lb pails 14c; ham sausage 10c.

SEEDS—Clover $6 75@7 00; timothy $3 00@3 25; flaxseed $2 25@2 30 per bush.

TALLWO—Steady at 6½@7c per lb.

WHISKY—Sales of Highwines at $1 02@1 04.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 30, 1874.

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no particular change so far. The advance in oil has not been as rapid as was expected. It is, however, too soon to form anything like a correct opinion as to how it will turn out, as the whole movement rests for success on the faithful carrying out of the contract that was inaugurated on Saturday. Producers, if they stand up to their contract, have a chance to place oil at a living price. Whether they will do it in time will determine.

CRUDE.

The rates vary but little from those current the day previous. In this market we heard of no sales; the lots were reported at

PARKER'S.

6,000 bbls United and Union	$1 95@2 00
1,000 do immediate shipment	1 97½
2,000 bbls United at wells	1 70
Other lines were quoted at	1 90

REFINED.

Market steady; quotations are unchanged; sales F. O. B. at works 13@13½c; sales in a jobbing way at the usual advance.

Philadelphia—Spot 15½c; May 16c; June 16¼c.

New York—Spot 15½@16c; May 16c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet; City, $1 70; Country, $1 65.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, April 29.—The Herald says: The petroleum markets closed weaker. On the upper road the market opened at $2 10 and closed at $2 07½. The market at Oil City was quoted at $2 10@2 12½. The Parker's market was $2 for Union and $1 95@1 97½ for United at river; $1 70 at wells and $1 92½ for immediate shipment. The home refined market was 8½c in bulk and 13c in barrels. Benzine was $1 75@2 00.

The following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

5,000 bbls	spot		$2 10
4,000 do	do		2 07½

OIL CITY.

500 do	do		2 10
1,500 do	do		2 12½

PARKER'S.

2,000 do	Union		2 00
2,000 do	United		2 00
1,000 do	do		1 97½
1,000 do	do		1 95
1,000 do	do	immediate ship't	1 92½
1,000 do	do	at wells	1 70

TIDIOUTE, April 29.—Market firmer; $1 75 offered at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 29.—Market very firm; about $1 95@2.

OIL CITY, April 29.—Market quiet at $2 10@2 12½.

TITUSVILLE, April 29.—Market very quiet but firm at $2 07½@2 10.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 29.—Market quiet; Union $2 00@2 02½; United $1 65@1 97½; other lines $1 90.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Market quiet; S. W. 15½c; crude 7½c; cases 19½c; sales none; futures, May 16c; June 16½c.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Closing of 28th.—Market quiet and trifle firmer; crude, in bulk, 7⅜@7½c; do in bbls 11½c; refined 15¾@16c; cases 20@21c; naphtha 9@9½c; sales 3,000 bbls, deliverable May 15th, 16c; 5,000 bbls high test, deliverable June 1st to 15th, 16½c; Philadelphia firm and moderately active; sales 5,000 bbls refined, vessel ready by May 15th, at 16c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 30, 1874.

CATTLE.

The market presented but little that was new or important. There was rather a wide difference of opinion among dealers as to the value of stock. The result was trade was slow and prices not very satisfactory, and at the close several bunches remained unsold. In regard to quality, there was, as usual, a mixture of all kinds, good medium and common. All things taken into consideration, prices varied but little from those that were current last week. The rates current were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 ℔ steers, fine and smooth	$7 00@7 25
Extra 1,400 ℔ steers, fine and smooth	6 75@7 00
Good 1,200 lbs teers, fine and smooth	6 50
Bulls	4 00@5 00

FRESH COWS

The offerings of this discription of stock was very light, caused, no doubt, in a great measure by the bad condition of the roads leading to the city. There was, however, a good demand, and last week's prices were easily obtained for good milkers, but common stock was dull and neglected. The rates are as follows:

PRICES.

Extra to fancy	$60 00@75 00
Good to prime	45 00@55 00
Common	20 00@30 00

CALVES.

The market ruled about the same as last week. Good calves sold readily at full prices, ranging from $4 00 to $6 00 per head.

HOGS.

The market was a slow one and prices a shade easier. The sales made were principally in a retail way at $5 50@6 50, as per quality or condition.

SHEEP.

The number of sales were small, not half the number of the week previous. Notwithstanding this fact, the market was a dull one and prices were very unsatisfactory, besides most of the offerings were of the common and medium grades. The rates were: Clipped common to extra 5@6½c; fair to extra wooled 7@8½c; one lot of extra, 100@125 lbs, sold at 10c per lb; clipped 4½@5½c per lb.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 30, 1874.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle for the week have been liberal of through stock as well as that intended for sale here. The supply was fully up with the demand. There was a fair attendance of buyers on Monday, but on Tuesday the wretched state of the weather, no doubt, prevented many from attending. As usual, Chicago stock was well represented and several lots changed hands, although the owners complained of making no money. The following are the freight rates:

FREIGHTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	$40 ꝑ car	$44 ꝑ car	$36 ꝑ car
Philadelphia	35 "	38 50 "	31 50 "
Baltimore	35 "	38 50 "	31 50 "

Following are the prices current on the different grades of cattle:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth	$6 65@6 75
Extra 1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth	6 40@6 50
Good 1,200 to 1,250 lb steers, fine and smooth	6 12@6 25
Good 1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth	5 75@6 00
Fair 1,000 lbs	5 25@5 50
Bulls	3 75@4 75
Mixed stock	3 50@4 50

STOCK CATTLE.

The arrivals of stock cattle continued light. There is a fair demand for them and prices are steady and firm. Not many coming in as dealers claim there is no margin for shippers. Some few are bought every week at Chicago on order for our farmers. Prices range from $4 75 to $5 50 according to quality, condition, &c.

FRESH COWS.

The receipts of fresh cows were light. The demand was good and exceeds the supply. Prices steady and firm, from $30 to $60, owing to condition, size, age and quality as milkers.

CALVES.

The arrivals of calves fair. The demand is good, but prices are lower and range from $5 25 to $6.

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs are a shade heavier than last week. The market has ruled pretty firm, and as good hogs were not plenty, they advanced some, a drove of extra selling at $6 65. On Wednesday the arrivals were heavy and prices are a little lower, though it is not expected they will decline much as they are not plenty and keep high in the west. Following are the prices current:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 50@6 60
Prime "	6 25@6 40
Baltimore	6 00
Yorkers	5 50@5 75

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep this week are fair and some two thousand head heavier than last week. The attendance of buyers is good and trade has ruled active and firm at an advance of ½c. The quality of the offerings is not so good. Buyers complain that the wooled stock offering at present is generally poor, and that, while they prefer wooled to clipped, they are compelled to purchase the latter in order to get them good enough for customers. At the time we left the yards there was not much stock unsold. One drove of extra sheep, averaging [illegible] pounds, sold at $8 70. The market closed firm and strong at the following rates:

PRICES.

Extra 100 ℔s fine wool			$8 25@8 50
" 95 ℔s	"	"	7 75@7 85
" 90 lbs	"	"	7 75@7 85
" 80 to 85 ℔s			7 25@7 50
" 100 lbs clipped			6 00@6 25
" 90 to 95	"		5 75@5 90

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 30, 1874.

REMARKS—The market since our last weekly issue has presented nothing either new or important. The outlook for trade is not a very flattering one. The fact is, there is nothing doing just now to establish a market. Trade is not expected to open up for some time yet. The season for clipping has been backward, the weather being very unfavorable, most of the time resembling winter far more than spring, besides the old crop is about exhausted and it will be some time before the new clip will be ready for the market. We quote nominally pulled 40@45c; fleece 45@50c per lb.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Treasury disbursements were $449,000. Customs receipts $281,000. Money was easy at 3@4 per cent.; prime discounts 6@7. Sterling firm at $4 87@4 87½ for sixty days, and $4 90@4 90½ for sight.

Gold ranged at 112⅞@113¼, and closed at 113⅛. Carrying rates were 2@4 per cent., closing at 3. Clearings $40,000,000. State bonds quiet and dull. Railroad bonds dull. Governments firm and in good demand.

Stocks opened firm and advanced during early dealings ⅛@1⅜ per cent. The advance brought out sellers, and under considerable realization, the advance was lost during the afternoon, the market closing at a decline of ⅛ to 2 per cent. from the highest point. In final dealing the market was heavy. The greatest decline was in Western Union which fell off from 75⅛ to 73⅞; St. Paul 39½ to 37⅛; Northwest 48⅜ to 46⅞; Pacific Mail 46⅞ to 45⅜; Lake Shore 78⅛ to 76⅝; Union Pacific 35⅝ to 34¼; Wabash 43¼ to 41⅜; Ohios 27⅞ to 26⅛; Rock Island 100⅛ to 99⅛; New York Central 99⅜ to 98⅞; Hannibal and St. Joe common 31⅜ to 30⅜; preferred 37 to 36; Erie 36¼ to 34½; the latter was exceptionally weak throughout the day in sympathy with lower prices at London. Sales during the day were 248,000 shares, of which 80,000 were Western Union, 33,000 Pacific Mail, 13,000 New York Central, 36,000 Union Pacific, 34,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Northwest, 7,500 St. Paul, 5,000 Rock Island and 5,000 Erie.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Cotton quiet at 17⅞c. Flour steady; superfine western and State $5 85@6 00; common to good $6 15@6 65; good to choice $6 65@7 20; St. Louis $6 30@11 00. Wheat in fair demand No 2 spring $1 53@1 55; No 2 Northwest $1 55@1 55½; No 2 Milwaukee $1 57@1 59. Rye dull at $1 10. Barley and malt dull. Corn—moderate demand; new western mixed 84@86½c; old do 86@87½c; white western 86@88c. Oats firmer; mixed western 64@67c; white western 65@67½c. Hay steady at $1 00. Hops unchanged. Coffee steady at 18@22½c. Sugar firm at 7½@7¾c. Petroleum easier; crude 7⅞c; refined 15⅞c. Turpentine 40c. Eggs—heavy at 20@21c. Leather firm at 27@30c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 40@70c; pulled 25@50c. Pork firm at $16 85@17 00. Beef quiet; plain mess 10@12c; extra 12½@14c; middles firm; long clear 9⅞c; short clear 10⅛c. Lard firmer 10 3-16@10¼c spot; 10 3-16 May. Butter firm at 24@27c. Cheese steady at 10@16½c. Whisky lower at 98.

DRY GOODS.

Business was quiet and almost nominal in all departments. The market for cotton goods was quiet, but prices were essentially unchanged. Light brown cottons were not very strong. Bleeched shirtings are in fair demand. Prints are without animation, and Percales less active. Woolen goods depressed. Ribbons and millinery silks selling very low in auction rooms.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and market firm; No. 1 spring $1 29@1 30; No. 2 $1 25; No. 3 $1 18¾@1 19. Rejected at $1 10. Corn demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 64¼c spot; 64½@64¾c seller June; rejected at 62@62¾c. Oats demand good at full prices; No. 2 46½c cash; 46⅝c seller May. Rye demand fair and market firm; No 1 91½@92c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork demand fair and prices advanced to $16 26@16 30 cash or seller May; $16 45 seller June. Lard demand active and prices advanced to 9¾@9⅞c seller May. Bulkmeats steady with a moderate demand; sales of shoulders at 6⅝c seller July; short rib middles 8½c spot. Bacon, demand fair and market firm; sales of sugar cured hams, canvassed packed 12½@13½c, Whiskey steady and in moderate demand at 95c.

BOSTON, April 29.—Manufacturers continue to purchase as wanted, and there is a fair demand for desirable lines of wool at steady prices. Fine fleeces are used up pretty close, and the stock is now in the hands of a few houses, but supplies of fine foreign continue to arrive from different points, and with only two months to bridge, there is no apprehension of running short of this description. Sales of choice extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 55@57c; Michigan and Wisconsin 50@52½c; combing and delaine fleeces 57@62½c; superfine and extra pulled 45@57c; very good and choice supers, including Eastern and Maine, 50@57c.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—Cotton 17c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and held at $1 45. Corn steady at 65@68c. Oats steady at 48@56c. Rye firm at $1 08. Barley dull but unchanged at $1 40@1 50. Eggs strong at 15c. Butter and cheese—demand fair and market firm. Pork steady and held at $17. Lard dull; steam 10c; kettle held at 10½c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6⅝c; sides 8¾@9. Bacon dull and the market unsettled at 6¾, 9½@9¾c. Whisky demand fair and market firm at 93c.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 83@86c. Oats dull at 44@63c. Rye dull at $1 03@1 05. Provisions dull. Pork $17 37½. Bulk shoulders 6⅝c; clear rib sides 9c. Bacon shoulders 7½@7⅝c; clear rib 10c. Sugar-cured hams $14@15. Lard 10¼c. Butter active; western 32@37c. Coffee and whisky unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, April 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 31; No 2 $1 28¼. Oats, demand good at full prices; No 2 45⅜c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 64½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 98c. Barley, demand fair and market firm; No. 1 $1 55; No. 2 $1 35.

OSWEGO, April 29.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 58; No. 2 red winter $1 62; No. 1 white Michigan $1 75; extra $1 85. Corn steady at 83. Barley dull; Canada $1 75.

TOLEDO, April 29.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat in fair demand and market firm; No 2 white Wabash $1 65; No 3 do $1 50; No 1 white Michigan $1 61@1 62; amber Michigan $1 49½; seller for May $1 49⅜. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed cash and seller May 75c; seller July 72½c; low mixed 72½c. Oats in good demand at full prices; No 1, 56c; No 2, 53c.

NASHVILLE, April 29.—Cotton steady at 14½@15½c. Flour quiet at $6 00@8 25. Corn scarce at 85c. Oats firm at 65@67½c. Wheat steady at $1 25@1 40. Lard active at 10½c. Bulkmeats in good demand at full prices; shoulders 7; sides 9¼@9½c. Bacon active; shoulders 8c; sides 10¼@10½c. Whisky steady 98c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Flour in limited demand; superfine $5 25. Wheat firm at $1 65@1 75 for red. Rye dull at 98c. Corn steady at 84@85c. Oats unchanged. Refined petroleum 15⅞@16c; crude 11⅜c. Whisky firm at 98c.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—Cotton steady; low middling 16¼@16½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn scarce 87@88c. Oats dull 57@60c. Lard firm 10½@11⅜c. Bacon dull 7¼, 9¾@10c.

CLEVELAND, April 29.—Flour and grain market quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firm; standard white car lots 12¾@13c.

LOUISVILLE, April 29.—Cotton, flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect; whisky 93c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 29.—Consols for money 92⅝@92¾; for account 92¾@92⅞; 5-20s, '65, 106⅜; 5-20s, '67, 109; 10-40s, 104¼; new 5s, 104; New York Central 88; Erie 31⅞; preferred 53⅛.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day £110,000.

PARIS, April 29.—Rentes 59 francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Cotton steady al 8¼@8½d; sales 15,000 bales; American 9,600 bales; for speculation and export 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Beef 90s. Turpentine 31s 6d.

COTTON GOODS.

The following are the prices as reported by Kennedy, Childs & Co.:

Penn Mill, A No 1, 4-4 sheeting	.11	Penn Mill 3 bush bags	.50
Nona ...., 4-4 sheeting	.10½	White Carpet chain, fine	.31
Pittsburgh Family 4-4 sheeting	.10	Colored carpet chain, fine	.38
Juniata B, fine, 4-4 sheeting	9½	Cotton batting	.16
Penn Mill 2 bush bags	.35	Cotton twine	.31
Penn Mill 2½ bush bags	.42		

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 30, 1874.

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ꝑ ℔	25c
Beef, round steak, ꝑ ℔	18c
Fresh mutton, ꝑ ℔	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ꝑ ℔	10@12c
Fresh veal, ꝑ ℔	10@12c
Fresh pork, ꝑ ℔	12@15c
Corned beef, ꝑ ℔	10c
Ham, ꝑ ℔	12
Sugar cured shoulders	11c
Pickled pork, ꝑ ℔	10c
Dried beef, ꝑ ℔	20c
Breakfast bacon, ꝑ ℔	14@16c
Sausage meat, ꝑ ℔	12½c

FISH.

Lake fish, ꝑ ℔	10 c

POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	$1 00
Ducks, per pair	$1 00
Turkeys	$1 00@2 00

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples, per half peck	20@25c
Lemons, ꝑ dozen	20@50c
Oranges, ꝑ dozen	40@75c
Malaga Grapes ꝑ ℔	35c
Cranberries, per quart	15c

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per peck	35c
Sweet potatoes, per half peck	30c
Turnips, per half peck	15c
Carrots, per bunch	5c
Onions, per half peck	40c
Beets, per bunch	6c
Cabbages, per head	5@15c
Parsnips, ꝑ bunch	10c
Celery, 3 bunches	25c
Radishes, 3 bunches	25c
Rheubarb, 3 bunches	25c
Green peas, ¼ peck	50c
Lattuce, 3 bunches	10

BUTTER.

Prime to choice yellow print, per ℔	50@60c
Choice yellow roll, per ℔	30@35c
Ordinary to good do, per ℔	20@25c
Cheese, per ℔	20c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	20c

TEAS.

Best Y. H. tea per lb	$1 00
Best G. P. tea per lb	1 00
Best black tea per lb	90
Choice black tea per lb	80
Fine black tea per lb	50
Best English tea per lb	90
Choice English tea per lb	80
Fine English tea per lb	50
Best Japan tea per lb	1 00
Choice Japan tea per lb	80
Fine Japan tea per lb	50

SUGARS.

Extra C. coffee sugar, per lb	9c
Extra A. coffee sugar, per lb	10c

FLOUR.

Best family flour, per bbl	$10

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice, per gallon	80
Choice Silver Drips	90
Choice Golden Syrup	90
Prime S. H. Molasses	60
Common S. H. Molasses	35
Maple Syrup per gal	1 40

IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 30, 1874.

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

1⅜ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 2-10c	1⅛ and 1¼ by ⅜ to ⅜ inch	3 2-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 3-10c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ⅜ inch	3 3-10c
1¼ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1⅜ inch	3 7-10c	⅝, ¾ and ⅞ by ⅜ to ⅜ inch	3 7-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

2 to 6 by 3-16 to No 12	4 4-10c	1 to 1⅞ by 3-16 to No 12	4 6-10c
1⅜ to 2⅞ by 3-16 to No 12	4 2-10c	⅜ to ⅜ by 3-16 to No 12	5 2-10c

HOOPS.

2⅜ to 3 inch	4 3-10	1 inch	5 5-10
3⅜ to 4⅜ inch	4 5-10	⅞ inch	6 3-10
1¼ to 2 inch	4 5-10	¾ inch	6 5-10
1⅛ to 1⅜ inch	4 8-10	⅝ inch	7 3-10
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	5 1-10	½ inch	7 4-10

OVAL IRON.

½ to 1⅜ inch	3 6-10c	⅜ inch	4 3-10c
⅜ to ⅜ inch	3 8-10c	½ inch	4 6-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅞ to 1⅜ inch	3 9-10c	Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	5 3-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	4 4-10c	Wagon box iron, ¾ and ⅞ inch	7-10c
½ inch	5 7-10c		
⅜ inch	6 6-10c		

TANK IRON.

	Boiled.		Boiled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	5 3-10c	Heads, flanging	8 7-10c
Boiler plate	8 7-10c	Plow slabs	6 c
Heads, not flanging	5 9-10c	Plow wings	6 1-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	5 3-10c	6 8-10c	8 c
No. 15 to 20	5 2-10c	7 c	8 2-10c
No. 21 to 24	5 4-10c	7 2-10c	8 4-10c
No. 25 to 26	5 6-10c	7 4-10c	7 8-10c
No. 27	5 8-10c	7 6-10c	9 6-10c

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ꝑ ℔ extra.

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1⅞ inch	3 c	⅜ to 7-16 inch	4
2 to 2⅞ inch	3 3-10c	⅜ inch	3 8-10
3 to 3⅜ inch	3 5-10c	5-16 inch	4 2-10
3¼ to 4 inch	4 3-10c	¼ inch	4 6-10
⅝ to ⅞ inch	3 2-10c	3-16 inch	5 6-10
⅝ to 9-16 inch	3 3-10c		

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Boiled.
1⅜ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	4 c
1¼ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	4 5-10c
1⅛, 1⅜ and 2 by ⅜ and ⅜ inch	3 5-10c
1⅜ by ½ inch	3 7-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light bands	2-10c
Hoops	3-10c
All other iron, excepting sheet	1-10c

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with currency rate of Exchange on New York or a discount of 2 per cent. for cash, if remitted within 15 days from date of invoice.

Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills less than $50.

Terms, cash in 30 days.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 30, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acid.		
Acetic	℔	16 @ 20
Citric	℔	1 65 @1 70
Oxalic	℔	26 @ 29
Sulph.	lb	3½
Tartaric	℔	65 @ 67
Alcohol,	gal	2 00 @2 20
Aloes.		
Cape	℔	20
Socot	℔	75
Am Carb	℔	27 @ 28
—Aqua	℔	11 @ 13
Annatto	℔	65 @ 90
Ashes		
—Soda	℔	4½@ 5½
Bal. Copa	℔	1 00 @1 07
Bay Rum,	gal	3 25 @3 50
Bark		
Cassia	℔	38 @ 40
Cinch Red	℔	1 30 @1 40
Cinch Pale	℔	80 @ 85
Cinch Com	℔	38 @ 48
Black Lead		
American	℔	5 @ 6
East India	℔	11 @ 12
German	℔	7 @ 9
Blue Mass	℔	1 00
Blue Vir	℔	13½@14 ½
Borax re	℔	20 @ 24
Brims roll	℔	4½@ 5½
—Flor Sul	℔	5½@ 6½
Calomel A	℔	1 93
—English	℔	2 50
Camp ref	℔	38 @ 40
Canthar's	℔	2 12
Cham. Ger.	℔	35
—Roman	℔	47
Chloroform	℔	1 28 @1 38
Cloves	℔	65
Cochineal	℔	80 @ 85
Con lye	case	7 75 @8 00
Copperas	℔	2 @ 3
Cream Tar	℔	50 @ 53
Cubebs	℔	18 @ 20
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 35
Emery En.	℔	10 @ 12
Et Nit sps	℔	40 @ 44
—Sulph	℔	65 @ 70
Ext Logw	℔	10½@ 11
—Liq Cala	℔	44 @ 50
—Italian	℔	30 @ 33
—Sicily	℔	@ 25
Fustic	℔	3 @ 4
Galls Ale	℔	@ 33
Gum		
Arabic sts	℔	30 @ 40
" White	℔	50 @ 68
Myrrh T'k	℔	55
Shellac	℔	0 @ 85
Trag s'rts	℔	45 @ 60
" Flake	℔	1 00 @1 10
Hoffm's A	℔	@ 45
Indigo Ma	℔	1 00 @1 20
—Span fl't	℔	1 10 @1 25
Iodine res	℔	7 75
Junip Ber	℔	7 @ 9
Logwood	℔	2½@ 3½
Mace	℔	@1 75
Madder	℔	17 @ 19

Magne cal	℔	80 @1 00
—Carb	℔	35 @ 40
Manna S F	℔	60
Morph sul	oz	6 70 @7 00
Nutm No 1	℔	1 56
Oil anise		3 50@4 00
Bergamot	℔	7 40
—Castor	℔	27½
—Cinnam'n	℔	2 70
—Cloves	℔	4 50
Oil		
Cod liver	gal	2 00 @2 50
Lemon	℔	5 75
Linseed,	gal	1 05 @1 10
Neats F,	gal	1 00 @1 50
Olive,	gal	1 75 @2 00
—quarts,	doz	6 25 @10 00
—pints,	doz	3 25 @3 50
Origan	℔	70 @1 20
Pepperm't	℔	6 00 @6 50
Rosemary	℔	1 00 @1 50
Sassafras	℔	85 @ 95
Sperm,	gal	2 30 @2 50
Tanners,	gal	68 @ 73
Whale,	gal	88 @ 95
Winteg'n	℔	5 75
Opium Ty	℔	10 00
Pl Paris,	bbl	4 00 @4 50
Potass.		
Bichrom	℔	25
Chlorate	℔	46 @ 49
Iodide	℔	5 25 @5 50
Putty	℔	4 @ 5
Quin sulp	oz	2 65 @2 75
Rosin	℔	5 75 @6 00
Root		
Gentian	℔	@ 12
Ginger E I	℔	@ 18
" Jamca	℔	@ 33
Ipecac pow	℔	@1 88
Jalap pow	℔	@ 85
Liquorice	℔	16 @
Rhub E I	℔	1 25 @1 50
Sars Hon	℔	68
Senega	℔	1 25
Valeri En	℔	38 @ 40
" Germ	℔	25 @ 26
Sal Ammo	℔	15½@ 17
—Epsom	℔	3 @ 5
—Soda	℔	3½@ 4
Seed.		
Canary	℔	@ 7½
Hemp	℔	7 @ 7½
Cardamn	℔	2 70 @2 90
Mustard	℔	12 @ 15
Senna Al	℔	22
" E In	℔	22
Soda.		
Bi Carb	℔	7 @ 8
Soap Cast	℔	12½@ 16
—Cast wh	℔	18 @ 23
Sugar L'd	℔	26 @ 28
Turp sps	gal	56 @ 62
Varnish.		
Copal,	gal	1 50 @2 00
Japan,	gal	80 @1 20
Damar,	gal	1 60 @1 80
Ve Red	℔	2½@ 4½

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 30, 1874.

Following are the jobbers' prices, with the usual discount for large lots:

Spun Roll	$53@56	Virginia Navy	48@58
Flounders	55@57	Atlantic cable	55@58
Tens	52@55	Americal Coil	54@57
Navy	50@54	Scotch Snuff	15@18
Louisy' Navy	55@58	Fine Cuts	59@90
Richmond do.	45@58		

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 30, 1874.

	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	$ 95@1 00
Proof rectified	1 05@1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 0
Imported brandy	6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 75
Holland Gin	2 90@5 55
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 7
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75
Port Wine	1 50@1 75
Port Wine "Crown,"	2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine "Valette,"	1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine "Crown,"	2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine "Harmony,"	5 50@6 00
Rum "New England,"	1 75@2 00
Rum "Jamaica,"	5 00@5 5

	Quarts.	Pints
Champaigne, "C. H."	$27 00	$29 00
Champaigne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champaign, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines		1 02@1 00

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 30, 1874.

Manufacturers' rivised price list of wrought iron pipe.

Inside diameter. Inches.	Plain Iron pipe. Per foot.	Galvanized pipe. Per foot.	Weight of pipe. Per foot.
BUTT ELDED.			
⅛	8	18	24
¼	8	18	42
⅜	9	18	56
½	12	18	85
¾	16	23	1 12
1	22	33	1 67
1¼	26	40	2 25
1½	30	50	2 69
LAP WELDED.			
2	45	70	3 66
2½	65	1 00	5 77
3	90	1 36	7 54
3½	1 15	1 66	9 05
4	1 35	2 13	10 72
4½	1 60	2 50	12 49
5	1 75	2 80	14 56
6	2 25	3 75	18 77

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchance, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. Liberal discount to the trade.

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 30, 1874.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 25
8d and 9d " "	4 28
6d and 7d " "	4 5
4d and 5d nails	4 75
3d nails	5 50
2d nails	6 75

FINE BLUED.		CLINCH.	
3d	$7 00	Clinch nails	$5 75
2d	7 75	CUT SPIKES.	
CASING.		3 to 6 inch	4 25
10d to 30d	5 25	BARREL.	
8d and 9d	5 25	¾ inch	7 00
6d and 7d	5 50	⅞ inch	5 75
FINISHING.		1 inch	5 55
10d to 30d	5 50	1⅛ inch	6 00
8d	5 75	1¼ inch	5 75
6d	6 00	1⅜ inch	5 25
4d	625	1½ inch	5 00

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, United States treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 30, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, per M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	30 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ꝑ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbitted weatherboarding	33 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No, 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 25

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 30, 1874.

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	11 c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	11½c
Fancy brands	8 @10 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @ c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @15 c
Putty	4 @ 5 c

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 30, 1874.

	ꝑ ℔ net cash
Braziers Copper, over 12 ℔ sheets, (or 1 ℔ to square foot)	35c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	39c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot and under	41c
Circles Copper, less than 24 inches diameter	38c
Circles Copper, 24 inches diameter and over	38c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	40c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	33c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	35c
Soldering Coppers	54c
Copper Bottoms,	Prices furnished on application
Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent	Prices furnished on application
Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	Prices furnished on application
Brass Kettles, (less 5c per ℔, for over 500 ℔s)	40@45

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	39c
Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	41c
Boiler sizes, and all sizes not over 20 inches wide, 6 in. 14x49, 7 in. 14x52, 8 in. 14x56, 9 in. 14x60, by the case	43c
Boiler sizes, and all sizes not over 20 inches wide, less than case	41c
Sheets over 20 inches wide	43c
A sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 20 in wide	43c
— sheets lighter than 12 oz. over 20 in. wide	47c

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 30 1874.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	35@38c	Oak harness, best city	38@41c
Oak sole, heavy	40@42c	Oak harness, count'y	33@36c
Oak sole, Spanish	36@38c	Bridle, fair, ꝑ doz	$44@59
Oak, slaughter in rough	31@33c	Band leather, ꝑ ℔	39@44c
Red sole B A mid	35@38c	Hand leather, ꝑ ℔	38@44c
Red sole B A heavy	35@38c	Wax calf	91@1 20
Red sole Orinoco	31@33c	Wax kip	85c@1 10
Shoe skirting	42@43c	Wax'd upper ꝑ ft	10@20c
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	No. pad skins ꝑ doz	$6 50@7 00
Black bridle, ꝑ doz	$44@49		

HIDES.

Green salted all weights	8 c	Green salt calf	12 @14 c
Green butchers' hides, cow&st'r	5@7 c	Green buten's do	8@10 c
Green salt kip	10@12 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	[illegible] @20 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits ꝑ gal	80@85c	Bank Oil	5@7c
ratits, best	70@75c	Tallow	5½ @6c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 30, 1874.

IC,	10x14,	charcoal	$13 00
IX,	10x14,	charcoal	15 50
IC,	12x12,	charcoal	13 50
IX,	12x12,	charcoal	16 00
IC,	14x20,	charcoal	13 50
IC,	14x20,	leaded	16 00
IX,	14x20,	leaded	14 50

LAMP CHIMNEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 30, 1874.

	Per doz
Sun No 0, straight or bulb	$ 85
Sun No 1, straight or bulb, 4 oz	90
Sun No 1, straight or bulb, nail drivers or 7 oz	1 25
Sun No 2, straight or bulb	1 25
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 0	85
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 1, 4 oz	90
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 2	1 25
Old Style No 0, round or fire proof	85
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, 4 oz	90
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, short	90
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, nail drivers	1 25
Old Style No 2, round or fire proof	1 25
Old Style No 2, round or fire proof, short	1 25
Old Style No 3, round or fire proof	1 90
Old Style No 3, round or firo proof, short	1 90
Light House	1 90
Crown	90
Locomotive Head Light Chimney, net	2 50
Solar or Lard Oil Chimney, net	1 0
Gas Chimney	1 00

☞ BURNETT'S SUPERIOR EXTRACTS, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicious, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists.

DIED.

MARTIN—April 28, at 5 o'clock P. M., RICHARD MARTIN, aged eighteen years.

BROWN—On Tuesday evening, April 28, at 6:45 o'clock, STEWART BROWN, in the sixty-first year of his age.

CORNS—On Monday, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., WM. H. CORNS, aged thirty-three years, formerly a resident of Sligo.

BRICKER—On Tuesday morning, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 44 Second avenue, MARY L. BRICKER, in the twenty-third year of her age.

McCLELLAND—On Tuesday evening, April 28, at 11½ o'clock, of scarlet fever, JOSEPHINE CAMPBELL, youngest daughter of John C. and Maria W. McClelland, aged ten years and three months.

MacCONNELL—On Tuesday evening, April 28, at 8:20 o'clock, LOUISE ROBINETTE, wife of John G. MacConnell.

HAMMER—On Monday morning, April 27, at 7 o'clock, ROBERT E., second son of R. H. and M. C. Hammer, aged two years, eight months and five days.

O'RILEY—At Chicago, April 25, Mrs. ANN D. O'RILEY, formerly of Pittsburgh.

FINAN—On Monday morning, April 27, at 9:30 o'clock, Mrs. ELLEN FINAN, wife of Robert Finan, aged fifty-eight years.

MEIDHOF—Monday, April 27, at 3 o'clock, JACOB MEIDHOF, in the fifty seventh year of his age.

SMITH—On Monday evening, April 27, at 6 o'clock, THOMAS S. SMITH, aged fifty-three years.

AGNEW—On Tuesday mornina, April 28, at 6:30 o'clock, MARY, infant daughter of Erastus and Mary Agnew, aged six months and ten days.

FOSTER—On Sunday evening, April 26, of pneumonia, WM. W. FOSTER, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

NEESON—On Friday at 11 o'clock P. M. Mrs. SARAH NEESON, in the forty-fourth year of her age.

DAVIS—At Altoona, Pa., Friday, April 24, E. W DAVIS.

JONES—April 23, 1874, WILLIAM JONES, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

CAMPBELL—On Thursday, April 23, at 3:30 P. M., JOHN P. CAMPBELL, in the thirty-eighth year of his age.

MILLER—At the residence of her son, A. A. Miller, Oakdale, Thursday morning, April 23, MARGARET MILLER, widow of the late Alexander Miller, of Pittsburgh, aged eighty two years.

SWINDLER—On Sunday afternoon, April 26, at half past 1 o'clock, ANNIE M. SWINDLER, aged twenty-four years and two months.

ROBERTSON—Sunday afternoon, April 26, about 2 o'clock, WILLIAM C. ROBERTSON, in the fifty fifth year of his age.

SOMETHING NEW.

An air and water-tight burial case, made entirely of black walnut wood, cemented with waterproof cement and sold as low as fifteen dollars. No extra charge for waterproof rough case.

ISAAC CHARLES, Undertaker.

Burning and Shaking.

By a ridiculous misapplication of language, invalids are sometimes said to "enjoy very poor health," but it is not on record that any human being was ever spoken of as enjoying chills and fever. And yet there are thousands at this moment in one or the other of the two stages of the disorder, who might just as well have avoided it as not. If there is anything demonstrable in therapeutics, it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an antidote to intermittent fevers. No instance can be cited in which it has been taken, either as a safeguard against this class of diseases or as a remedy for them, and failed to produce the desired effect. The season when malarious fevers are rife has commenced, and no inhabitant of any district subject to their visitations should be without this great preventive and remedy. Indeed, it is a most potent protection against all the ailments which prevail in the spring months. From marsh and pool, and from all moist soils, are now rising the mephitic elements which give birth to fever, indigestion, biliousness, colics and a whole host of epidemic and other maladies. Aid the system to resist them. Energize and regulate all the animal functions with this reinforcing agent. This precaution is as necessary in cities as in new settlements, for malarious fevers are now almost as common in the great centres of population as on the borders of the southern bayous and marshes and the rich agricultural regions of the west. The preventive and remedy is accessible to all. Who will be unwise enough to brave recklessly the danger it would avert?

A Touching Incident.

We know of a case in which all the usual means of the medicinal art had been exhausted for the cure of a young lady who was fast hastening to a consumptive's grave. Her hollow cheeks and wan appearance indicated a speedy dissolution; large quantities of pus or matter was daily coughed up from the lungs; hectic fever and exhaustive night sweats were the fearful monitors of a speedy death. In this emergency DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and treatment were applied to, and as if by magic, the whole system began to put on a new appearance; the eye resumed its lustre; the pale face was again illuminated with the glow of health; the cavities in the lungs began to heal; the fearful cough and night sweats, which were gradually but surely sapping the fountains of life were arrested, and now there is robust and vigorous health, the result of Dr. Keyser's lung cure and restorative treatment.

Send for Dr. Keyser's treatise, to be had free at his medical office 167 LIBERTY street.

SPEEDILY CURED.

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous Diseases, at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion of society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m., to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment. feb2-1yd&w

The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals. Price 50 cents; large bottles $1.

Children Cry for Castoria.—Pleasant to take a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficatious in regulating the stomach and bowels. nov22-1y-8thp

$300,000

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Capital Prize, $50,000!

10,280 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

WHOLE TICKETS $10. HALVES $5. QUARTERS $2 50

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $32,500, and 32,896 Prizes, amounting to $570,177. Draws every Saturday during the year. Whole tickets $10; halves $5; quarters $2 50. Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

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